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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Morgenthau Peace

WITH the nearing of victory—though one still has quite a choice between the predictions of Field Marshal Montgomery and General de Gaulle—there is at last widespread and serious discussion of the actual steps which we should take to deal with Germany so that "it can't happen again."

Though Moscow has shown some apprehension lately lest certain elements in the democracies put over a "soft" peace, the undercurrent among our public and legislators seems to have set firmly towards a "hard" peace. And if we did not intend to make such a settlement what earthly use would there be in paying the extra blood-cost to gain Unconditional Surrender? For make no doubt of it, that demand has helped Hitler and Goebbels greatly to stiffen their people for a last stand. The only way we can make it pay off is by putting it on the record forever that the German Army was beaten in the field, completely and inexcusably, so that we won't have another Hitler putting out another "stab in the back" legend.

The Blitz and the robombs for the British, the occupation and the atrocities for the Europeans and the Russians, and for the rest of us the ever-present thought that this is the second time within a generation that our whole life has been upset and our youth called off to Europe: all these assure that this peace will be much harder than the last one. Yet the fate of the last treaty should be constantly in our minds. It was by no means a bad treaty, and as we said, it will seem by contrast with this one to have been extremely mild. Nevertheless an incessant German propaganda was able to convince millions of credulous people all over the world that Versailles was wicked and clumsy. This time we must fashion a treaty which our children will still regard as wise and just when they have taken over the direction of things. For surely we realize it is going to take that long to make Germany safe.

No soft peace can be wise—with the Germans. The question then is, how hard can the peace be and still be a wise one? We have seen this week a detailed list of terms for Germany, attributed to United States Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, apparently President Roosevelt's chief adviser on the subject, which are truly Carthaginian. Germany, one of the world's chief centres of science, technology and a mighty and diversified industry, is to be stripped of all these and returned to the status of a simple agricultural land. Such of her machinery as her victims want, they can have; the rest is to be destroyed. Any coal or other mines left on German territory are to be permanently sealed. The Saar and other West German industrial areas would be ceded to France, Silesia to Poland. Large estates would be divided up into small farms, so that the 40 to 50 million people remaining in Germany could subsist. No assistance of any kind should be given to the Germans, nor should any reparations be expected of them, as a non-industrial state. Germany would then be controlled for a long time.

Such a proposal is not to be lightly rejected. It has at least the merit of being thorough-going. If we carried it through to the finish, the Germans couldn't give us any trouble for half a century at the least. That would be more peace than the mild and, what was worse, *unenforced* Treaty of Versailles gave us. But unless we are going to carry such a proposal through to the letter—and it is still hard to convince ourselves that the Anglo-Saxons really mean to do it—then much less than start on it, we shouldn't even talk about it in public. For it provides made-to-order propaganda material for the enemy, and inevitably prolongs the war.

Surely, rather than let these terms leak out as they have done it would have been better to find out first to what terms Russia would agree upon with us, and to have worked out some method of enforcement more promising than that which is said to have been accepted at Quebec: the division of the Reich into three separate spheres, occupied by three different armies, and each ruled by a High Commissioner responsible only to his own government. Such an arrangement sounds ominously like a confession, before we have even begun, that we cannot agree with Russia on a single policy for Germany, or on a uniform enforcement of that policy.

These Canadians, now finishing cleaning up the Channel ports, will join with other Allied troops to begin the big advance into Germany, as soon as the door is well opened. The sign on the truck indicates they haven't the slightest doubt about their final destination.

Anglo-Celtic Party

THE small number of "foreign" names in the list of members of the Government party in the new Saskatchewan Legislature is likely to be a surprise to those who have come to consider that province as the chief melting-pot of the Dominion. It is not, we think, due to any lack of political assimilation of the newcomers, but rather to the magnificent success of the Liberal machine in "keeping them in line." The CCF is a new party and a party of ideas rather than of practical organization—though it is developing the latter rapidly enough. As such it has naturally been slower in making its way among the newcomers, and those of them with Europe-derived leanings towards communism have been carefully conditioned against the CCF by their tutors. The strong infusion of evangelical fervor which characterizes the Government parties in both Alberta and Saskatchewan is not much calculated to attract Central Europeans, but in Alberta the Social Credit leaders were acute enough to appeal to that element with their $25 a month idea, whereas the CCF promises are less concrete and comprehensible. After a few years of practical administration we may expect to see the CCF corralling the votes of the newer citizens just as skilfully as the old parties, which is quite as it should be.

Labels and UNRRA

RECENTLY we were mildly pleased to learn that Canadian supplies going to UNRRA stock-piles were being packaged in cartons labelled with the maple-leaf (and the information, in three or four languages, including Russian, that they were from Canada). On second thought, however, we had certain apprehension. And this apprehension wasn't relieved by reports that some delegations were trying to get a more direct hand in the distribution of supplies in areas in which they were politically interested.

UNRRA is a portentous organization. It is a first experiment in working together by world units which simply must find some way of working together. Its future harmony has an importance which must be evident, at least to all those directly connected with it. If it, founded on humanitarianism, breaks down, what hope can be held for future organizations which will be formed for control and supervision and other essentially more selfish purposes?

In view of this we wonder if it mightn't be better to forget our labels. Mightn't it be better to sacrifice what little self-gain will accrue to starting off this most important experiment so far as possible in the right spirit? And mightn't it be better in the long run to have the freedom-seeking people receiving UNRRA supplies receive them under UNRRA label only? To our way of thinking it would be an encouragement.

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Good Neighbors

ANYONE who has travelled at large in rural French Canada remembers always the graces of the people; their hospitality, their cheerfulness, their inborn courtesy. They are eager to be helpful. They are too polite to laugh at the peculiar French syntax and accent that a visitor reveals, and so far as our experience goes, sulkiness never appears.

In Quebec and Montreal individuals show the same charm, but on occasion large groups

(*Continued on Page Three*)

NAME IN THE NEWS

Canada Sent De Gaulle the Only Woman in His French Assembly

By COROLYN COX

MAKER of history is Marthe Simard, only woman member of the de Gaulle Consultative Assembly, the de facto governmental authority in liberated France and the French Empire. Her selection for the Assembly marks the debut of French women in direct participation in politics. They hadn't even a vote before 1939! When Madame Simard, who is briefly visiting Canada and her home and husband in Quebec City, returns shortly to her seat in the Assembly, it will have moved from Algiers, where she left it, to Paris. In Paris the Assembly will administer government of France pending election of the Constituent Assembly which will vote into being the new regime of France, the Fourth Republic!

For the next year or even more, Madame Simard will work with the chamber full of men who will perform the difficult service of pulling together their shattered country, steadying it, setting up the machinery for a popular election that will make possible the choice of a democratic representative assembly. In this election the women of France, for the first time in history, will vote. Several women seem certain of being chosen for the Constituent Assembly, too.

Marthe Simard is a chic, pretty little blonde, the *bien élevée* French *femme du monde* of the old school, but *plus*—plus something quite new in French history.

She was born in 1901 in Algiers where her father had a flourishing law practice. One of two children, the other a brother who is dead, she was brought up in the rigid, severe atmosphere considered proper, taught at home by a governess, never even allowed to go to a piano lesson without a servant in attendance. Child of the law in the code Napoleon, she was expected to be an accomplished, well-read woman of the world, but NOT to prepare herself for or seek a "job".

As a legal child her parents handed her over at 18 to her first husband, and thereafter she was in law his "child". Hers was a happy marriage. When her husband died four years later, at twenty-two Marthe, with her baby daughter, Yahne, went back to her mother's house, where she once more became the chaperoned jeune fille, baby and all!

Meanwhile Andre Simard, son of Dr. Simard, professor of Surgery at Laval University, Quebec City, grandson of Surgeon Simard, former Dean of Laval University, was following in the footsteps of his father—fitting himself to become a surgeon. After finishing at Laval he went over to France for three post-graduate years in French surgery. The Simards came over here from France in 1640, have multiplied and spread over the Province of Quebec. Andre is professor of Surgery at Laval, and a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. There's one grandmother, Sally MacNeider of Scotland, whose blood speaks from time to time, and grandfather Marchand was Premier of Quebec in his day.

By the sea in France, sharing a bathing cabin with three friends, Dr. Simard spied along the beach a beautiful little blonde who came down every day from her mother's villa. Being a Canadian, Andre Simard managed to hurdle the proprietary fences of French society, found a trail of mutual friends, was properly introduced to the little blonde. In 1932 he married her, brought Marthe and Yahne to make their home in Quebec City.

Madame Simard had travelled much in Europe, but never before crossed the Atlantic. She found Quebec City like a spot in some French Province, with American conveniences superimposed. She settled in easily and happily, found the general problems of the people much like those of certain districts in France, except that in Quebec discussion of ANY problem, political or otherwise, always wound up, sooner or later, with the subject of the two races and cultures of Canada—which, thinks Madame Simard have far less to do with the case than you would think from all the talk.

With the outbreak of war, Marthe plunged into activities of the various women's organizations of Canada, took St. John Ambulance courses and so forth. When France fell, it never occurred to any of the entire Simard family to accept that temporary verdict of battle. Immediately General de Gaulle raised the voice of French Resistance, Marthe Simard gathered round her people with whom she had been working in Red Cross and other war-efforts, formed a Free French unit of Quebec City, one of the very first to appear outside France. It covered what is the Fifth Military District of Canada. How this movement progressed, until today we have the French Delegation in Ottawa, headed by Major Gabriel Bonneau, representing General de Gaulle's Consultative Assembly, is now history.

Last fall it was decided that the Consultative Assembly should be formed, called together in liberated Algiers, in order to have a de tempora, de facto organization to deal with French affairs as the country was liberated by the United Nations' armies from its long Nazi domination. Arbiter of how this was done should be the Council of Resistance within France. The Council's dauntless representatives managed to communicate, to slip out in person, and return to their gallant, incredible job under the noses of the Nazis.

Six representatives were chosen from districts outside France, including one for the U.S. and one for Canada. Names of these were submitted to the Council in France for approval. The Canadian organization chose Madame Simard, and her name was duly approved by the Resistance Council in France.

It was with a sort of reverent pride weighted with a profound sense of responsibility that Marthe Simard set out for Algiers. Now that she is back in Canada, the quality of her insight into what she found in Africa, her ability to explain it all to people here, and her quiet intelligence indicate that her fellow resistance workers here made an excellent choice in sending her to the Assembly.

A steady, determined brain ticks over in her pretty blonde head! No strident politically minded female, she begins a speech in public in a charming manner just not quite apologetic, then swings into handling questions from the floor like a veteran. She is actually working very hard, studying French law of the past, international law, economics, all the other tough subjects she needs to make her competent to handle her job.

This she says of French Resistance groups, the men and women inside France who are setting up the future of France: they are not politicians, have no political education, want nothing whatever of anybody who was mixed up in running France before and at the outbreak of war. Professors, artisans, workers, they bring into the Assembly with them the greatness of France. This they must now translate into political action. The situation means hard years ahead for France, but eventually, says Madame Simard, triumph. Out of their physical suffering a spiritual force has risen that will give them back their vitality.

Especially through her women, says Madame Simard, France is being and must be reborn. Millions of her men have been imprisoned, driven to enforced labor, worn out physically and spiritually. In the women has burned the vital spiritual force and physical energy to meet the country's need. They have a new reason for their values, a new sense of responsibility. They are bringing very advanced ideas to reshape the social order, ideas they have gained by their own contact with misery—not out of books. They have all worked, the women of France, in the days of France's enslavement—The workers, the country women and the *bien élevées* have become leaders of the Maquis. There's an entire school in Algiers of young girls of eighteen trained to parachute down inside occupied France and go about the business of resistance!!

French women have always been famous for their effective indirect manipulation of their families, their fortunes and their husbands' business and political careers. Today their firm hands are at last directly taking up the reins of Government. Madame Andre Simard of Quebec City lives up to the challenge of history.

Photo by Karsh.

Mme. Simard

• •

WINDY DAY

I LOVE a windy day,
When the usual sounds
Are rubbed out
By the rich toccata
Of wind tossed cedars,
And the invisible lashing
Of sturdy maples and elms.

You no longer hear
Shrill voices of children
From the street,
Nor their mothers' strident tones
In useless reprimand.
And the wind has silenced
The sharp, incessant barking of dogs
Which distorts the summer;
And only the wind, double forte,
Can conquer the varied sounds
Which stab the afternoon,
Cleansing it, lifting it
To a newer, higher world
And a deeper purpose.

CLARA BERNHARDT.

• •

FOXHOLE

TO THE dead the earth is kind.
Time out of mind
The tired, the old,
Have found sweet refuge under mould.

But now in khaki, young and brave
In wedge slit trenches, wave on wave,
Men huddle to the earth and pray
Between clenched teeth. The words they say
Fall on deaf ears. A pitiless sky
Deals out bright death . . .
There is no way
A man may put this thing away.

Here, for a moment . . . trembling, prest,
They find a jagged sort of rest
In foxholes. Hunted from the skies
They fling them down; and with surprise
Spew forth again, to taste the air
And scan the sky and turn and stare
At some hale fellow stricken—still,—
Who did not breast his little hill.

MONA GOULD

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Saskatchewan Farmers Prosper; Keen to Pay Off Mortgages

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I THINK that the article by Corolyn Cox on Mayor Williams of Regina, (Sept. 2) contains a statement which is far from accurate.

I refer to the statement that only 10% of the farmers of Saskatchewan own their farms now. I seem to recall references in SATURDAY NIGHT to the comparative prosperity of the Prairie Farmers in these times, and have certainly heard from people whose homes are in Saskatchewan, that the farmers there are doing quite well nowadays, paying off mortgages, etc. One assumes that they are not paying off mortgages on farms that they do not own.

The statement that only 10% own their farms now, looks like one of those very loose ones handed out by our friends of advanced Socialistic stripe, and which cause one to wonder if they really believe the things they say. I believe you should check up on this one.

Victoria, B.C. R. E. SMYTHIES.

THE statement is refuted by a recent Report by the Provincial Mediation Board of Saskatchewan. It shows that 90.5 per cent of all non-Crown Lands in the Province are held by private individuals, while 50.7 per cent of these holdings are free of encumbrance, except for some liens.—Ed.

These, to P. O'D.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of September 16, J. R. Pudney puts P. O'D. straight on his facts published in your August 19 edition. P. O'D., a hundred years out in one calculation, the birth of the Bank of England, boldly launched head on into another date that must have brought chills of dismay to many true British sticklers for accuracy, such as J. R. Pudney.

Apparently P. O'D. is not bound in his thinking to such time implication as definite figures indicate; whereas J. R. Pudney has ordered his life on factual lines and takes the gravest view of any deviation from this clear-cut system.

Nevertheless, I feel sorry for P. O'D. It is likely he is Irish, for one thing (no inference intended) and may have some quality of the Little People which is not affected by time or space. Another thing, 1794 could easily be a mistake in type; P. O'D. probably tried to write 1694. A bomb may have jolted his finger just as it reached for six.

That P. O'D. should have written "the revolution in France" is a simple enough slip to explain. In fact he probably did not write "French Revolution" at all. It is again a case of type. After all the robots have been having quite a time in London. No doubt the word should have been Devolution. The War of Devolution does not take us quite to 1694; but it started the ball rolling in that direction and kept it going for 28 years.

It must be admitted, however, that it is unfortunate that errors should have been printed in an article by P. O'D. on such a subject as the Bank of England!

Victoria, B.C. G. M. BELL

Political Check-off

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

UNTIL I read Mr. H. L. Clark's letter, in your issue of August 26, on "CCF and Recall," I had been finding the discussion highly instructive. For although a CCF member, I have not yet made up my mind as to whether the system of recall would increase the effectiveness of democracy, or otherwise.

But when Mr. Clark enters upon a discussion of party finances, his ground is, by comparison, exceedingly slippery.

Now a corporation *may* make a donation to a campaign fund without any strings being tied to *that donation*. But is it realistic to suppose that any government which has been elected with the aid of such donations will not put the interests of the donors ahead of those of the general public when lobbying begins? The point is that, because the corporation or wealthy individual customarily makes contributions out of all proportion to those the average citizen is able to make, he thus exercises a disproportionate and undemocratic influence on political life, and the elected member of a party that accepts such contributions is not, as Mr. Clark supposes, "his own boss."

It may annoy Mr. Clark to have the collection plate passed before him at CCF meetings. But, after all, there is nothing except his own conscience to prevent his refusing to give, if he so chooses. Actually, he should be honored that he is asked to make donations to which strings could not possibly be tied, because, whatever happens, he remains the anonymous John Jones. I would add that Professor Grube's suggestion that collections be made obligatory at CCF meetings can take effect only after a provincial or national convention at which organizers of meetings would be well represented. Can Mr. Clark suggest a more democratic way?

Finally, the incident of the 62-cent credit balance in a Nova Scotia Conservative bank account merely proves my point. The CCF depends for its funds on so many small contributors that its coffers don't fluctuate between such low ebbs as this and the hundreds of thousands that are usually available to the traditional parties at election time. Stability would seem to be a democratic virtue.

DONALD M. EWING

Lemon Creek, Slocan, B.C.

Heave Ho, My Hearties!

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I was amused to see in the Sept. 23rd copy of your paper an illustration of a ship model made by Eugene Leclerc of Qubece Province who it was stated was famous for his "True-to-detail" models.

That description certainly does not apply to the model of the Barquentine shown, as firstly the foremast is all in one piece, no fore-top or cross-trees and the rigging goes clear from the rail to the truck, no ratlines. How do the crew go aloft to furl the foresail or topsails?

The flying jib is hoisted clear to the top-gallantmast head in which position with a breeze it would be completely blanked by the sails on the foremast or if it did pull well, then, goodbye the foremast, with that added pull on the flying jib stay.

It is evident that Eugene Leclerc never saw a square rigger.

Outremont, Que. E. E. ROBBINS

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

of young men, especially students, are less considerate. For they have become interested in politics. Often it seems that the gospel of politics in the province of Quebec is based on three conceptions: (1) that government is an organized charity for the relief of the governed, (2) that French Canada gets less than its rightful share of relief because English Canadians are desperately hostile towards the Church and the Language, (3) that the military defence of Canada can never begin until the enemy has landed on our soil, or is bombing our cities.

A good many public men of intelligence and character are to be found east of the Ottawa River. We doubt if one of them believes in the three-fold absurdity above stated. But votes have been won and candidates have been elected, provincially and federally, because men of lesser intelligence and character have pretended to believe it.

We do not suggest that only in French Canada demagogues flourish. The species is common all over the Dominion, but before an electorate less docile, less willing to believe and less tolerant of fairy tales their success is never more than spotty. The relations between Quebec and the rest of Canada have been spoiled by blatherskites, both French and English. Honest and tolerant men of both races and languages and of all parties surely have the public duty to open their minds to the new and strange idea that their neighbors are decent folk, as good, and perhaps better than they are.

"Our Emblem Dear"

A DESIGN for a Canadian flag recently approved by the Levis Chamber of Commerce is a rectangle divided diagonally; the upper triangle being red, representing Great Britain, the lower white, representing France, while in the middle is a green maple leaf. Some may criticize the main colors for one reason or another. Our present pleasure is to criticize the maple leaf as an over-all emblem for Canada, despite Alexander Muir and the *Evening Telegram*. Our observation leads us to the belief that from North Bay westward to the Rockies and north-eastward to Labrador maple leaves are indubitably scarce. A poplar leaf is known everywhere and the needles of spruce or jack-pine are plentiful and heartening; but maples, no. On the prairies, for example, a maple leaf and an orange leaf have about the same frequency.

Then what's to be done about the emblem dear? Nothing, since it appears on the uniform of the Mounted Police. The thing is settled. But why? For Ontario and Quebec, even for the Maritimes it may be all right. And Manitoba has called a different tree the Manitoba Maple. But what about Peace River and the Mackenzie Basin?

Canada Year Book

SOME war scarcities were sharply felt in editorial offices; for example there was no Canada Year Book for 1943. But publication has been resumed and the 1944 edition covers a two-year period in a condensed but thorough manner. Naturally the subject of Public Finance in wartime is of high importance, and is treated amply and clearly. The national stock-taking in all branches of Canadian activity is impressive and special attention is given to welfare organizations in being and to post-war reconstruction. The cloth-bound edition is limited and is available at the office of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, at $2. Students, teachers and clergymen may secure paper-bound copies at $1.

Amenities Out

THE province of Quebec has given itself for the first time in its history a French-speaking Provincial Treasurer. We have no protest to raise except to note that this is the withdrawal of a courtesy accorded by the majority to the minority from the earliest days of self-government, in recognition of the fact that the latter pays more than its proportional share of the taxes.

Recently the majority has come to look on it less as a courtesy and more as an admission that French Canadians are unequal to the task of administering the provinces finances. With that interpretation placed upon it the continuance of the courtesy obviously could not be expected; any more than of the similar gesture which in the good old days gave Montreal a rotation of the mayoralty among the French, the English-speaking Catholics and the Protestants. These were pleasant amenities and both produced and were produced by a much better state of feeling among the different elements of the population. Amenities are out of fashion at the moment.

SINKING FEELING IN PIT OF CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

—Copyright in all Countries.

"It's All Too Terrible!"

STRUTHERS BURT is an eminent American poet and novelist; a Princeton man who had some post-graduate years in Germany before the first Great War. He was invited recently to provide captions and fifteen thousand words of running comment on a collection of war-cartoons by a Polish artist now in New York, whose mother and all immediate relatives were murdered in Warsaw by German brutes in uniform.

The artist has a brilliant technique and a burning irony, which, critics declare, makes his cartoons as memorable as those of Raemakers or Bairnsfather. They surely deserve publication, and just as surely Mr. Burt's comment is book-worthy. But nine of the biggest publishing houses in New York were "not interested." Their judgment was that the proposed book would be too bitter, too grim. It might offend people.

Whereupon Mr. Struthers Burt speaks his mind on two full pages of The *Saturday Review of Literature*. He admits that the people of the United States are a kindly folk but adds that a good many have come to disbelieve in evil. They believe in reason, in discussion, in amiable scepticism. So it is that a number of otherwise intelligent citizens "continue to believe, despite the last four years, that if you could only get Hitler and Goering and the Junkers and the German generals and especially the German people to a Kiwanis Club luncheon . . . all would be well."

He continues: "New England especially, but the entire country also, unfortunately, is filled with spinsters, gentle and over-educated, obstinately convinced that all you need to do to handle the Germans is tactfully to set out saucers of milk and turn your back. . . Do you think this is a terrifying story? I do."

Complacency has been the curse of this continent from the beginning of the war. Our lights are still on. Our shops are as usual. We dress as well as ever. We eat what we like. We sputter over trivial affairs. We indulge ourselves in everything from supper dances to politics.

True, our men have died by thousands. Other thousands have been maimed for life, but the grief is hidden in weary little homes and hearts. The desperate public earnestness of the cities torn by enemy bombs, or befouled by murderous bestiality is not to be found here. Already fatuous persons of humanitarian spirit, are saying by word and by letters to editors that unconditional surrender is too hard a phrase. Ask the soldiers who have seen this long-drawn-out horror and have sweat blood because of it.

Comic Incident

A GIRL born in Toronto attended Toronto schools to the very edge of the University. She is the daughter of an Italian couple who came to Canada before they were twenty and were married in this country.

The other day a contentious housewife nearby sneered at her as a foreigner, in a burry Scottish accent, the housewife having come to Canada long after her school days abroad were done.

Now there's a situation! Race prejudice, for all its seriousness, provides some moments of high humor.

THE NEST

By FREDERICK B. WATT

THE leaves go softly here—no sudden fling
Of brightly panicked fairies in retreat,
But Summer's shadow takes to silent wing
Unnoticed. One sharp dawn the bowered street
Shows naked roof-beams, and the lemon light
Of day stands coldly back from silhouettes
Of trees grown hard and haggard in the night—
And not a sigh the tragedy regrets.

Just such a stricken morning stood in wait
Outside my door today. Its indrawn breath
Struck harder at the senses than the freight
Of any Autumn gale. The gray of death
Was on the frosted dahlias, but my eye
To something yet more desolate was drawn:
Where vanished foliage let in the sky
There was a bird's nest, black against the dawn.

All of the menace of a Winter's vow,
The aching sadness of a Summer flown,
Spoke from that symbol, warped on barren bough,
So stark, so worse that lifeless, so alone.
For one swift moment, then, I knew a chill
Which might have come, perhaps, to those who saw
The empty tree upon Golgotha's hill
The morning after Pilate kept the law.

Just for a stunning moment—till there broke
Beyond the pale horizon rush of wings
In flight triumphant; carols that awoke
The sounding promise of unnumbered Springs;
Song that cascaded down the frightened morn
To flood with faith such faithless ones as I,
Who, seeing where that rapture had been born,
Saw but a harsh, black shape against the sky.

The Passing Show

Dale Carnegie has just won a new friend and influenced somebody. He has married his secretary.

•

It is cold comfort for the Germans to realize that the Russians fight even better in winter.

•

A promissory note is a contract made by a debtor to repay the lender at a specified time—unless the debtor is a Provincial Government.

•

Now that tea and coffee are unrationed most people will prefer milk.

•

The Drew Minister of Municipal Affairs, Mr. Dunbar, said last week that Mr. Bracken could take 65 seats in Ontario. Oooh Mr. Dunbar . . what you said!

•

Bonds in Liberty

Dear J.E.M.: I've read your verse (SN, September Two) Called 'Liberty in Bonds', and I should like to answer you.

. . .

Oh, Happy, happy Way Of Life (the worthy worker gurgles)
Where due reward will surely come to him who shrewdly burgles;
And those who burgle best of all are rightly deemed as fit
To settle how much pay I'll get, and what I'll do with it.
Their wisdom ('twas vouchsafed them by the mighty God of Profit)
Can teach them what I ought to want, and how much they'll rake off it.
And when they've told me what I want, it is their kindly way
To meet in solemn conclave to agree what I should pay.
For me, with my small knowledge (though I learned to write and read),
It's sometimes rather hard to know just what I really need.
And when I think my kids need shoes, it's comforting to know
That They will guide my erring hands towards a radio;
And when they feel it wisest that I shouldn't buy a thing,
They kindly close my place of work and let me have my fling.
Oh, Democratic Way of Life! Oh, sweet Free Enterprise!
Which, by a stern Selection, chooses men so truly wise
To rule my happy life; oh, let me never be Inspected
By a stupid, bossy Government that's merely been elected.

. . .

With this exaggeration I present The Passing Show
Because you seem to like exaggeration.—I.M.O.

•

Soviet experts say that they think Russia can use practically anything that America can spare. Wonder if they have any use for Col. McCormick?

•

Life has complications. If a nice girl gets $100,000 for the film rights to her novel, somebody is sure to mention the fact in Mr. Ilsley's hearing.

•

Canada

This man speaks as Shakespeare spoke,
And this one, as Voltaire,
But both are gentle and human folk
With the self-same griefs to bear.
This man makes the sign of the Cross,
And this one, not at all,
But both men think of the One whose loss
Brought life to Peter and Paul.

All of us have love for the land
That bred us and kept us free.
Give us the grace to understand
How senseless quarrels be.

J. E. MIDDLETON

•

UNRRA has decided that there'll be only essential relief and no rehabilitation for Italy. They can lick our bone in the dog-house but if they want to chew they can get out and dig up their own.

•

A government makes mistakes; that's human and natural. But the man who points out one is "motivated by political considerations." The goblins will get him if he don't watch out.

•

Five more Japanese admirals have passed on in undisclosed circumstances. Hari-Kari must be getting more popular in Japan than baseball.

Contemporary Chinese Painting to Tour Canada

Cheerful, by Miss Chang K'un-i, was painted in 1944. It symbolizes cheerfulness. The bear, looking upward, represents China, who though miserable, now sees better things in the future.

By Paul Duval

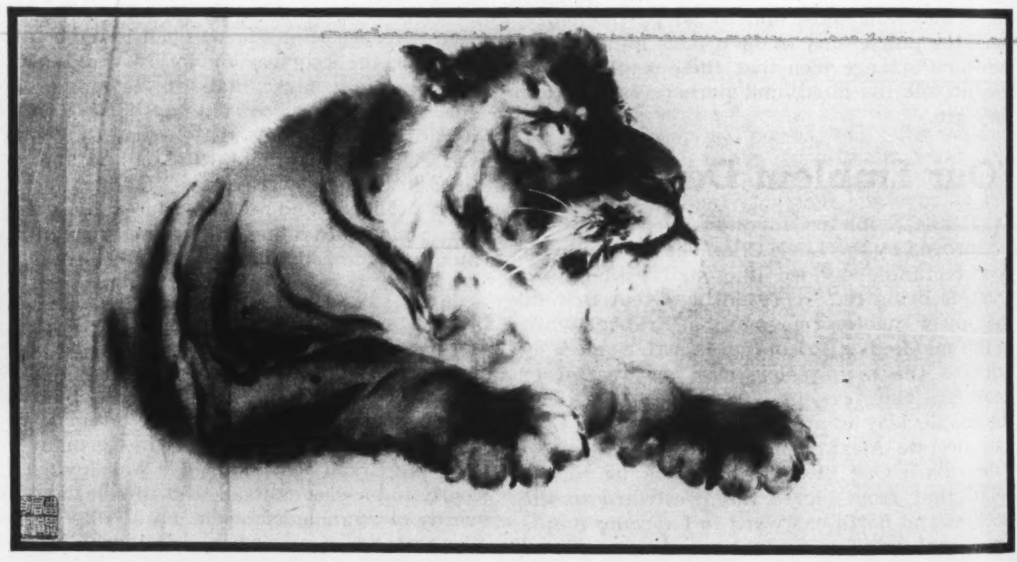
GALLERY-GOERS throughout Canada will soon have an opportunity to see examples of contemporary Chinese art in paintings by the late Kao Wêng and his adopted daughter, Chang K'un-i. Mr. Kao Wêng and Miss Chang are both excellent painters and a visit to see their work now on exhibit at the Art Gallery of Toronto is decidedly worthwhile, both for its intrinsic merit and because Canadians have so few opportunities to view the living art of China today.

Kao Wêng is an exceedingly sensitive and a highly accomplished artist—though he is not, as Mr. Alan Priest avers in the Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin, "a very great artist." Such a term might be properly applicable to such Sung painters as Li T'ang or Ma Yuan, or to a Hokusai or a Korin, but to describe Kao Wêng as such is to be rather absurd about a very serious and honest artist, and one who, from what I have been told about him, would warmly resent such licence. As for Miss Chang, I know that nothing could be further from her mind than the epithet "great" and, I suspect, she would laugh at the attempts of anyone who tried to pin such a label on her.

While Kao Wêng is not " a very great artist" he is, at times, a quite charming one, often a graceful one, occasionally a forceful one, and always a sincere one. His calligraphic mastery is best seen in such paintings as the unfinished "Tiger" (painted an hour before his death), "Straight Bamboo," "Hanging Orchid," "Mountain Scene," "Turnips," and the small Claude-like "Landscape." When he attempts to effect a compromise between oriental calligraphic expressionism and occidental realism, as in the two large studies of "Lions," the results are much less pleasing.

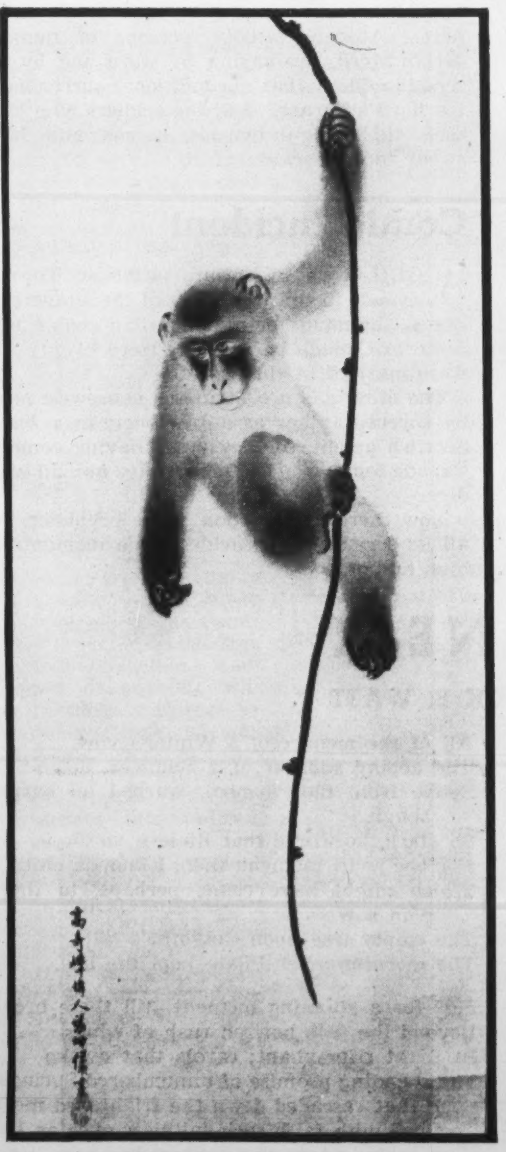
MISS Chang K'un-i's talent is less forceful (though she possesses exceptional verve and power of attack for a young woman) than her parent teacher's, but her paintings have a deftness of touch and an inevitability about their spacing that is quite impressive. Her "Orchid on Rock," "Longevity and Health," "Bird on Branch," "Crane" (a "spiritual self-portrait,") "Mice and Turnip," and "Crab" are all very satisfying performances. Miss Chang recently spent some months studying anatomy at the Art Student's League in New York, and it would be interesting, indeed, to see examples of her work two years hence when

(*Continued on Page 7*)



Lying Tiger, by Kao Wêng. In this position, the tiger is about to attack. Kao Wêng was particularly skillful in the use of ink-blurring, evident here in the rendering of the fur.

Calling, by Chang K'un-i.



Monkey, by Chang K'un-i.

Bird on a Flowering Branch, by Chang K'un-i.

Mountain Scene, by Kao Wêng.

Dignity, Life and Color in Fine Church Reredos

Nine statues of saints, sculptured from wood and painted in soft pastel colors adorn the new reredos of St. Thomas Church, Toronto.

By William Colgate

ECCLESIASTICAL art in Canada has for the most part been left to the Province of Quebec where painters and wood carvers, schooled in the methods and traditions, of the Catholic church, have done much to embellish and enrich their native shrines and places of worship. It is only of late years, however, that the Anglican communion, in a Province predominantly Protestant, has disregarded the teachings and restrictions of Puritanism, and by the gradual adoption or revival of the medieval scheme of ecclesiastical ornament has been able to restore to a degree the religious atmosphere of the primitive church. One of the latest parishes to engage in this form of restoration is that of St. Thomas of Toronto.

About the time of the last war, an oak reredos was erected in the church as a memorial to one of its members. In expanding the work on this about thirty years later, it was resolved not to alter the structural form, but to adorn it with color and gold and provide for the introduction of nine statues.

As the work progressed, however, it became increasingly evident that virtually a new reredos would be required to replace the old, which was found to be weak and out of scale. This task was assigned to A. Scott Carter, R.C.A., an architect as well as artist, whose profound knowledge of heraldry and of medieval design made him a most fitting and sympathetic interpreter.

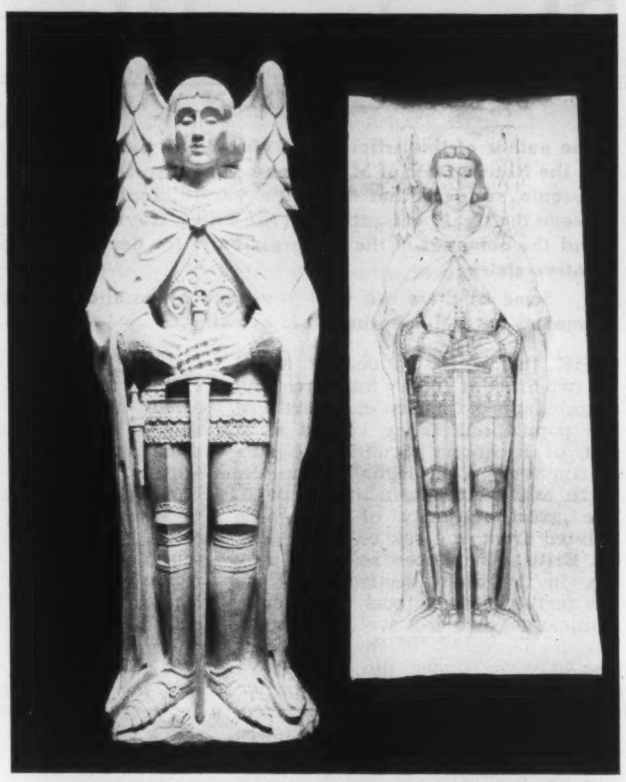
The canopy now had to be carved together with certain new mouldings more in keeping with the architectural design, also buttresses and crocketed finials together with various shields bearing emblems of the Passion, done in gesso, gilded and burnished.

A most important part of the work of course was the designing and sculpturing of the nine statues to fill the niches provided for them. This work was done by Edward Watson, who carved his figures from solid pine blocks, guided by colored cartoons carefully drawn to scale by Mr. Carter.

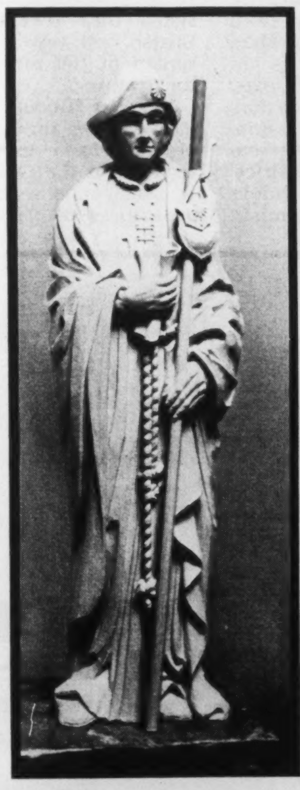
The nine statues—each 34 inches high—consist of John the Baptist, Saint Cyprian, Saint Michael, Saint James the Greater, Saint Thomas (patron saint of the church), Saint John, Saint Augustine, Saint Hilda, and Saint George. Altogether the figures took about two years to carve, and in not one of the blocks employed was there a knot; they were perfect pieces of Western Canada pine. The inscription across the top of the reredos, in gold lettering on blue ground, reads: SIC DEUS DILEXIT MUNDUM, or, God so loved the world. The two middle pilasters, each with shields bearing emblems of the Passion, read from the top left downwards: The Cock, the thirty pieces of silver, the lantern. Those on the right: The scourge, the Cross, the hammer and nails, and the white robe without seam.

Since the church is not a large one, it was felt the color scheme should be low in tone, so the colors were kept to soft, pastel shades, presenting, as the artist describes it, somewhat the effect of a hanging tapestry.

Thus after a long and barren interlude wherein Puritan interdiction has dominated the decoration of our churches, often to our great loss, we are beginning to understand the function of ecclesiastical art, its relation to religious feeling and its beneficent influence in communal worship. Religious art, no less than religious music and ritual, impart to the act of devotion the gracious, spiritual and ennobling influence without which it sacrifices largely its dignity, life and color.

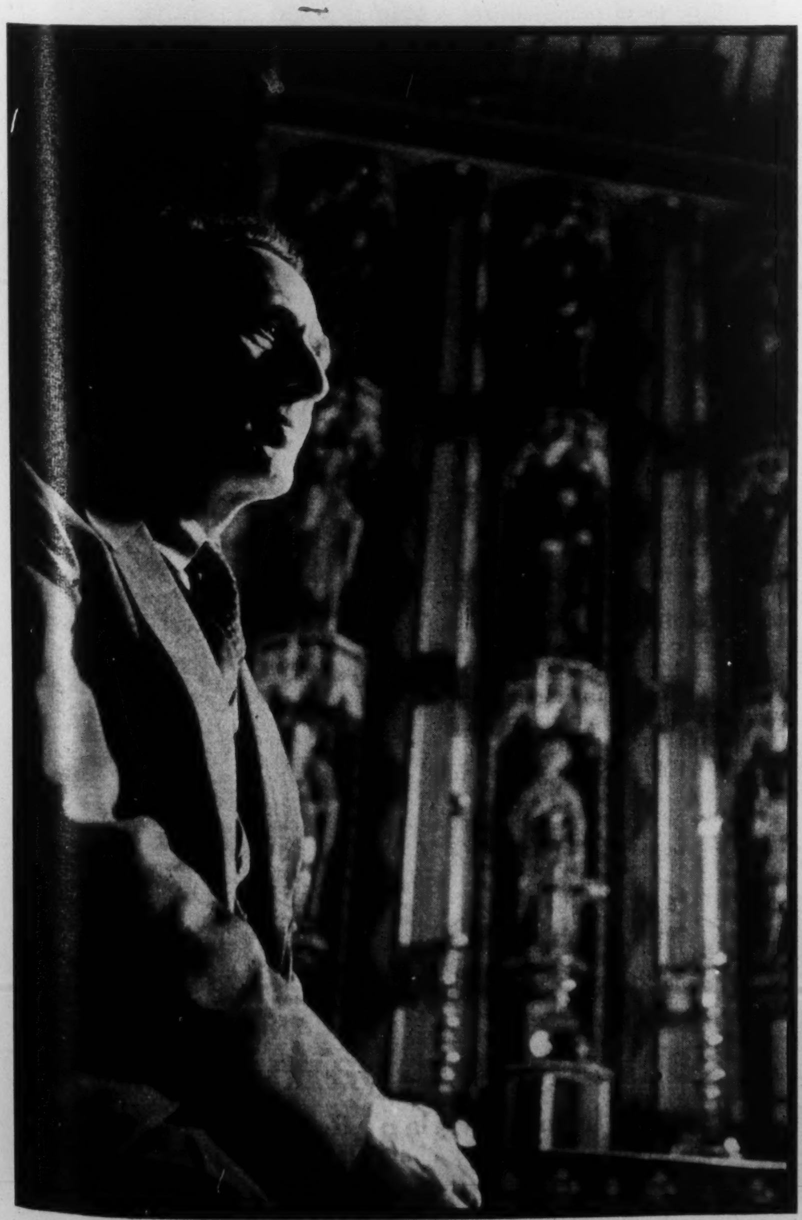


Saint Michael, with colored cartoon (right), drawn by A. Scott Carter, R.C.A., who designed the reredos.



Saint James

Saint Cyprian



Edward Watson, wood sculptor, spent two years carving the figures.

Saint John the Baptist

Saint Thomas

Saint Hilda

The Native States in India Stand in Way of Unity

By LESLIE C. COLEMAN

The author of this article, who was at one time a member of the Council of the Native State of Mysore and is now on the staff of the University of Toronto, suggests that there is a very difficult problem in the clash between the treaty obligations of the British Government to the native rulers and the demands of the Congress Party for democratic institutions in the native states.

Some of these are well governed by public-spirited rulers, but the demand for self-government is growing.

THE Indian States occupy about two-fifths of India's total area and contain approximately one-fourth of her population. They extend as a sort of backbone through the subcontinent from the Himalayas in the north to Cape Comorin in the south. The great majority of them are isolated from the sea on both sides by British provinces so that they are, in the main, restricted to the less fertile parts of India where communications are less well developed. The fertile valley of the Ganges is also directly under the control of the British, there being no native states of importance in this area. They vary in size and importance from Hyderabad, with an area nearly that of Great Britain and a population one and one third times that of Canada, to insignificant chieftainships comprising a few square miles.

Their population is predominantly Hindu even where the ruler is a Moslem as is the case in Hyderabad and Bhopal. Exceptionally, as in Kashmir, a Hindu prince rules over a predominantly Moslem population. Contrary to the general impression, Indian states, as they at present exist, are not ancient principalities. It is true that some of their rulers trace their descent back to the misty dawn of Indian history but, if we exclude princes of Rajputana such as the Maharana of Udaipur, this is rare. The more important states are ruled by princes of no ancient lineage. Some, as the Nizam of Hyderabad, are descendants of viceroys who, on the dissolution of the Mogul empire in the 18th century, seized possession of the provinces where they governed. Others, as the Maharaja of Mysore, are the descendants of petty local chieftains who arose as recently as the 17th century. Many if not most of the states, in fact, owe their origin to the British and were erected by them to form a series of fences protecting their own possessions acquired in the neighborhood of the great trading posts of Fort St. George (Madras), Fort St. William (Calcutta), and Bombay and in the Ganges valley. During the Indian Mutiny it was the native states that remained loyal to the British and who thus prevented the spread of the movement throughout the country.

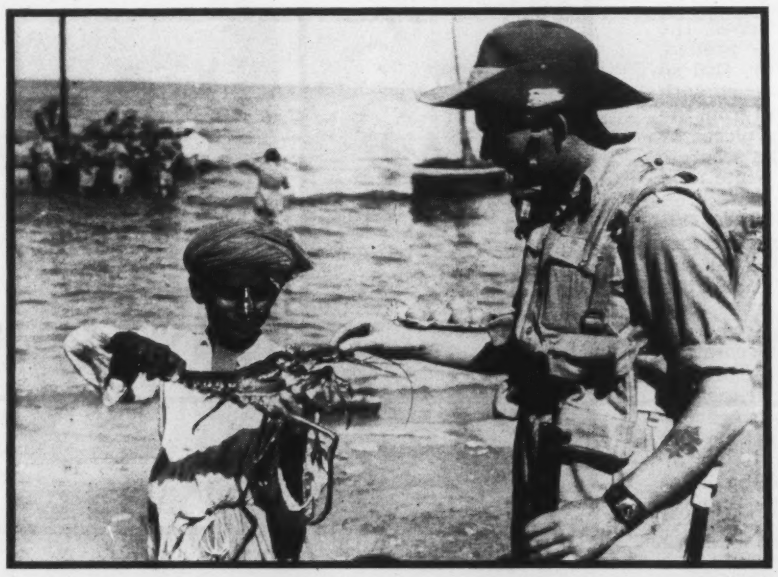
Next to Hindu-Moslem discord the native states form today the greatest obstacle to a united India. Their relation to the Government of India is based on a series of treaties and assurances of various sorts. While these treaties have, on occasion, been ignored by the Government of India when necessity seemed to demand it, on the whole they have been respected and have come to be considered on both sides as guarantees of a stable relationship.

The treaties were entered into between the Indian Government or its predecessor the East India Company on the one hand and the native princes on the other. The people of the states had, of course, no voice in the matter for, at the time they were drawn, there was hardly such a thing as political consciousness in India. Political consciousness is, in fact, largely a development of the past fifty years and has shown really rapid growth only during the past twenty-five or thirty, thanks largely to the amazing activity and influence of M. K. Gandhi. Important contributing factors have been a steady, if somewhat slow, increase in literacy and an immense growth in influence of that part of the press controlled by Indians. There is no doubt that most of the confused thinking on the Indian situation is due to failure to recognize this change.

It is not infrequently stated that the kind of government provided by the Indian princes is the one best suited to the Indian people and Indian conditions. This is, no doubt, the view of the Indian princes themselves. It must be emphasized, however, that the government of Indian states varies from rank despotism on the one hand to something faintly resembling democracy on the other. It seems hardly likely that both extremes will meet Indian conditions equally well and it is not at all established that either is suited to Indian conditions.

Most Advanced State

Let us for the sake of argument examine the government of the Indian state which, by common consent, has for the past forty years had the most progressive and liberal government of all. Mysore, a state about the size of Scotland, has a ruler who governs not directly but through an executive council. He has a privy purse approved by the government of India. The state has had, for fifty years, an elected representative assembly which, while it cannot initiate legislation or even control state expenditure, can and does function as a people's voice, and undoubtedly influences to no small degree the policies and actions of the government. It has also a legislative council with a non-official majority most of whom are chosen indirectly by the people. This council, of which I was for many years a member, initiates legislation and controls expenditure except as regards items connected with the princely family and the military budget. Recently the executive council, heretofore chosen by the Mahar-



The war is definitely helping half the world discover how the other half lives. British soldiers in this Indian fishing village on the shores of the Arabian Sea went sailing in the native's picturesque dhows, single-masted vessels of about 200 tons. They rode camels along the sands. Finally there were Indian songs and dances in which the troops joined. This little Indian boy dived into the sea and returned with a lobster, for which the soldier is evidently striking a bargain.

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—Old people without money

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aja exclusively from the civil service, has been enlarged to include two representatives of the people. The government of the state is modelled largely on that of the neighboring province of Madras and has been singularly free from corruption, owing, I believe, largely to the fact that the state's officers have drawn salaries much higher than those commonly obtained in native states. The late Maharaja was a ruler of exemplary character who displayed very great interest in the welfare of his people. His successor who ascended to the ghadi (throne) two years ago promises to be an equally able and conscientious ruler.

Notwithstanding all these features which have earned for Mysore the title of the "model state" there has been, during the past twenty-five years, a continuous and steadily increasing agitation for a representative government responsible to the people and an increasing restiveness under the most benign of paternal autocracies. Although the Indian national congress was and still is banned in Mysore, its influence has steadily grown. In recent elections to the Representative Assembly the state congress party, which corresponds to the national congress party in British India and which has as its main object complete self-government, has scored a decided victory and now holds a majority of the seats in that body.

Oriental Splendor Costly

The gross revenues of the state are at present approximately $12,000,000, and at a conservative estimate, one twelfth of the total is devoted to the support of the Maharaja and his family. This is not recklessly spent, as is not uncommonly the case, for both the late Maharaja and his successor have shown an exceptional realization of their responsibilities. Nevertheless much of it is devoted to the support of an army of parasitic hangers-on and to an oriental splendor which, however picturesque it may be, is a poor substitute for schools, medical services, sanitation, and agricultural improvements still so pitifully inadequate. If this can be said of a progressive state such as Mysore, the situation in the more backward ones may be imagined. It must not be supposed that conditions in the British provinces as far as developmental activities are concerned are very much better than they are in Mysore, but there is no other state in India where the same all-round effort has been made to improve the education, the health, and the economic condition of the people.

I do not propose to deal with the scandals that have characterized the rule of some of the Indian princes, for they are by no means typical. I have met at one time or another quite a number of Indian princes and have found them, on the whole, men who are anxious to do their duty to their people. They naturally are not willing to relinquish the power that has remained in the hands of their families for generations. Most of them no doubt consider that they have proprietary rights and that they know better how to govern their people than anyone else can possibly do. However one cannot help but feel that their day of usefulness has largely passed and that their rule will have to give way to some form of government which is less expensive, more efficient, and above all more representative of the people's will.

The Indian congress party feel very strongly on this point. One of their greatest objections to the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935, which among other things established the character of the federal legislature, lay in the fact that the proposed representation of the Indian States in that body was not only considerably larger than the population of the states warranted but, what was much more important, that representation was to be selected by the princes themselves, not according to the wishes of the inhabitants of the states. Gandhi himself has expressed the view that the Indian princes represent nobody but themselves, and the congress party takes the stand that any representation of the Native States in a central legislature must be one selected either directly or indirectly by the people.

Here, as in the case of Hindu-Moslem differences, the Government of India is in a difficult position. The princes stand on the provisions of the various treaties and written assurances which define their relations with the Government of India. Congress insists that these treaties should be either abrogated or so altered as to ensure the establishment of representative government. The princes have been loyal supporters of government both in the last and in the present war and a sudden repudiation of treaties which have been in existence, many of them for nearly 150 years, is rather more than can be expected.

As to the literacy of the people of the Native States, it is true that, in many of the smaller and more backward, the condition of education is deplorable. On the other hand, in states such as Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Baroda, and Gwalior the conditions compare favorably with those in British India. As a matter of fact Travancore and Cochin have the highest literacy of any part of India whether native state or British province. Long years of contact with the Indian peasant population leads me to look upon literacy as not quite so essential in an electorate as is commonly assumed.

As will be seen the position is one fraught with great difficulty and danger. The best that one can hope is a realization on the part of the princes that their only hope of survival is the introduction of responsible government.

Modern Chinese Art

(Continued from Page 4)

the occidental art to which she is now constantly exposed may have had some significant effect upon her style. At the present time, she is decidedly an artist worth watching, and worthy of mature critical respect.

In sponsoring traveling exhibitions such as this one, the Chinese Government is displaying an exemplary concern for her painters and their creations and a shrewd comprehension of the propaganda value of art. This is the second exhibit of contemporary art from China to visit Canada within a year, and it is to be hoped that we may soon see collections of paintings by other outstanding Chinese contemporaries, especially those of leaders like Wu-Chang-Shih, Professor Ju Peon, Liu Hai-Su and Wang I-Ting, whose creations are known here in America only through photographic reproductions and occasional originals. And let us also hope that, when conditions allow, our own government will see fit to reciprocate this very welcome cultural gesture in kind.

WILL BE READY IN MOTOR TRANSPORT *

As motor transport is a mechanized industry, it was natural that 32,000 men employed by inter-city carriers should have joined the armed forces. Trained transport drivers and mechanics were ready-made for army needs and many of them enlisted in the early stages of the war.

The industry plans to re-employ these men when they return. In fact, 15,000 workers are needed immediately, as the industry's man-power problem is critical. And many more will be required as operators return to normal conditions.

Not only do established carriers offer substantial employment possibilities, but the motor transport industry is unique in that it allows thousands of individuals to operate their own business on a sound basis. This should be encouraged.

*BUT THERE'S A BIG IF

Motor transportation's good intentions to be an important factor in post-war reconstruction depends, of course, on the state of the industry at war's end. At the present time, a serious situation exists. Heavy wartime traffic is burning up equipment laboriously acquired and few replacements have been available. And while freight rates have been frozen, operators' costs have skyrocketed. Operators are losing money. Obviously, they cannot survive indefinitely under such conditions.

THE REMEDY IS SIMPLE

Three simple steps are respectfully submitted as a sound solution:

1—Make sure the industry is supplied with an adequate number of replacement vehicles and repair parts. 2—Eliminate discriminations—for instance, the three-cent Federal Gasoline tax, a tax not imposed on any other form of transportation. 3—Permit the use of a rate schedule which will enable the carriers to operate on at least a break-even basis.

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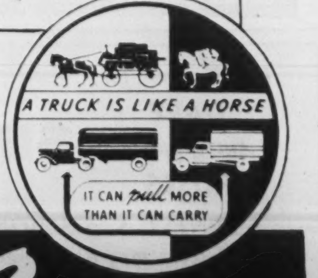
Last year Ontario's inter-urban motor traffic record was 6,500,000 tons of freight, or double the merchandise (L.C.L.) freight carried by the railways throughout all Canada. 73.6% of this was war materials; 22.7% represented essential civilian necessities and agricultural supplies.



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THE OTTAWA LETTER

After V-Day Ottawa Will Drop Most Controls in a Hurry

By G. C. WHITTAKER

ALL manner of preparations are going forward for celebrating V-day. Before you're all booked up we wish to give advance notice of a top-billing event that none will want to miss. Ottawa is getting ready to stage a spectacle in public disrobing that will set a mark for the Doukhobors to shoot at. Our much abused bureaucrats are becoming so extremely itchy under their wartime garments of control that their shedding of them will be no strip-tease act. It will be abrupt and immodest —followed by a quick dash for the hot showers and deodorant soap.

Which means that you would do well to go into training right away for finding your way about in a nearly control-less country. Not entirely control-less. There'll still be some roped-off areas. Donald Gordon is, of course, retaining his price controls and some of his rationing. Exchange control will remain for a while so that you'll still have to pay the ten per cent premium on your trip to the States and your purchase of goods from down there. Supplies of some materials have been so exhausted, with sources in some cases put out of production, that users of them will continue under allocations and quotas. This will probably be so with lumber, tin, a few other essentials, perhaps so with some paper products. But the great majority of controls, which for the last three years have regulated alike the operations of business and the lives of laymen, are going to be put off with much less ceremony than they were put on.

Most of the parent war controls, operated by Mr. Howe's Munitions and Supply Department in the interests of war production and the transportation of war supplies, are coming off then. A few, as indicated, will have to be kept. But most raw materials will be freed from restrictions on their use. Restrictions on transportation facilities will in a large part be lifted. Liquidation of these controls has been determined upon for the hour of Germany's surrender. Mr. Howe will be giving you an itemized statement one of these days. If he were bent on conserving paper, which is still scarce, he would enumerate only the controls he is retaining since the list will be small. In the circumstances you can't blame him for doing it in the more wasteful way, tabulating the bulkier budget of controls to be scuttled. Each condemned control is a benefit conferred—and an election is coming.

Mr. Gordon's civilian control organization, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, is preparing to popularize the benefits of Mr. Howe's liberation proclamation by giving assurance of the further abandonment of its prohibitions and restrictions in the interests of those who, because of their numbers, can be sure every four or five years of the solicitude of Ottawa, the consumers. If concern for other interests governed, the sweeping away of unpopular controls might not be as broad and swift as it seems likely to be. It is going to leave some pockets of vacuum.

Standardizations to Go

Labelled for liquidation, for example, are controls which imposed certain standardizations and simplified practices upon makers and distributors of civilian goods. These were imposed partly to conserve materials but mainly to support price ceilings, to pare down costs of production and distribution so that goods could be made and sold under the ceilings. With wartime price ceilings retained and these aids to cost curtailment removed, business appears to be facing a period of even more severe profits squeezing than it has experienced during the last two or three years.

As we observed in our last letter, emancipation is coming too abruptly and generously to make for unalloyed rejoicing in the business community. But Ottawa has its ends to serve. We referred to one of them in our last letter—the program of postwar economy which calls for utmost production to maintain national income at a level to support a postwar budget which social security subsidies and other new commitments will fix at about a billion and a half dollars, three times the prewar budget. In this writing we have alluded to another—the practical necessity imposed alike on statesmen and bureaucrats who wish to be allowed to finish their good works of smoothing down a ruffled and impatient populace. Both of these considerations give the consumer the edge over business. Ottawa wants civilian production in volume as quickly as possible for the national purposes of its postwar economic plan. It wants it also in a way that will reduce public irritations.

But the consumer had better not go strutting about, fancying himself as the big shot, for a while yet. Even with controls removed it will be quite a while before there are raw materials enough for all the civilian goods for which there is demand. And a large part of the goods coming presently back into production will have to go, in the national interest, into export channels. Old customers are waiting for them. New customers are knocking at the door. If they don't get new substantial proof of Canada's desire to supply them they will go elsewhere.

Export Requirements

Political leaders, professional economists, rule-of-thumb business men, all are agreed that we cannot have the good life without selling all we can abroad. If they are right, and nobody seriously disputes them, Ottawa would be selling our future prosperity down the river if it did not steel itself to see that these clamorous customers were satisfied even at the price of denying to the people at home, voters though they be, some of the things for which they yearn for a while longer. Besides, expansion of export trade far beyond prewar limits is essential to the postwar aim of capacity production for full employment and high national income to permit unrestrained government spending.

Ottawa has no intention of turning away the customer from without, even though in large part he is going to buy with our money, provided for the purpose under the recently enacted Export Credits Act. There is just now no more active or aggressive or purposeful division of government than Minister MacKinnon's Department of Trade and Commerce and its concern is exclusively with the reestablishment of prewar export trade and its expansion. With civilian production still under controls, it has been claiming a proportion of output for export markets. Controls that remain after the scuttling will leave it with sufficient leverage for continuing the process.

Donald Gordon will still be responsible for seeing that essential domestic requirements are not overlooked. But you're not going to have a chance to spend all your wartime savings on silk stockings, electric stoves, or lawnmowers the moment Corporal Hitler is safely in a cage. We've got to think of the long pull, build now for our fabulous future. If we share what we have with the foreign customer now, including money to pay for the goods we sell him, he may still be a customer later on with money of his own that we'll need to help pay for our baby bonuses.

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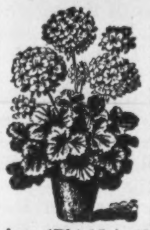

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Every Dog Has His Day, or, The Man With the Lovely Veins

By PERCY JACOBSON

MY GRANDMOTHER used to say that every dog has his day. Not knowing many dogs I have never discovered whether this was a mere cliché or an uncontrovertible truism. However, it makes an excellent start for this account of my friend M---- who, although he waited for half a century eventually had his day or as this story will tell, his V-Day.

M---- was one of those chaps who is always described as the lesser half. He was not short, he was not tall. He was not handsome and he was not homely. He was not rich, neither was he poor. He was not bright and he was not dull. To use at least one full affirmative. He was completely nondescript.

But one day something happened. One day in which he was to become king amongst his fellows. That was the day when he responded to a call for blood donors. Not that M---- had at the time an exaggerated idea of the importance of such an action. He was a modest fellow and was well aware that he was but one of many thousands of men and women from every walk of life, in almost every part of the world, who were doing that very same thing and thinking nothing of it.

Nevertheless without realizing it M----'s magic hour had struck. He was to make the grade as a number one celebrity—although in the somewhat circumscribed orbit of a small branch blood clinic.

IT MUST be acknowledged that he entered its doors with something a little short of trepidation.

He was subjected to the usual clinic routine. There was the girl who smiled at him when she checked his hat and coat. There was the girl who smiled at him when she gave him his number. There was the smiling matron who entered his case history on a card. There was the smiling almost real nurse who took his temperature. There was finally the plump smiling nurse waiting with the contraption to register his blood pressure. . .

It was then THE THING happened. She gave one look at M----'s forearm and then let out a startled "O-o-h". There was an expression of astonishment, almost unbelief, on her face. He was quite unnerved. "Is—is—there anything wrong?" he asked fearfully.

"Your veins, they are wonderful . . . they are the most beautiful veins I have ever seen!" She called to a passing nurse. "Margaret, just come and see this." She proudly showed her M----'s arm. "Did you ever see such veins in your life?"

Margaret was just as excited. "They are magnificent . . . oh if I could only have him, the last one I had was so tough, it wore me out."

I do not know what M----'s blood pressure was by this time but my guess is that if it had been over two hundred he would never have been allowed out of that clinic without those veins going into action.

As I said before, this was to be M----'s V-Day. And it was. His march to the bed which would be the base from where his "beautiful veins" would make their contribution to the war, was as triumphant as the Americans entering Paris.

There were more "O-Ohs" and "Ahs" from the nurse on the job. He could feel the loving care she bestowed on his arm as she crooned over it with delight. "410 C.C.s" she announced to him triumphantly "with a flow like Niagara".

The thrill of at long last excelling his fellow men in some one thing was his to savor and remember all his life.

He rose from the bed a new man. Did he not have the most beautiful veins in the world?

FROM that day M----'s one thought was of the time when he would again be called to the clinic to donate his blood. He visualized the stir he would make, the excitement the nurses would display at once again having with them "the man with the lovely veins". His ego soared at the prospect of again warming itself in the glow of their admiration. But it was three months before his call came. I would like to give this tale a happy ending but alas the truth must be told. Fate had decreed that M---- was to have his day, but it was written in the scrolls that it was to be one day, one day only.

I am unable to say whether during those twelve weeks something happened to his "lovely veins" or whether the nurses, an entirely new tribe, were a callous lot to whom veins meant nothing, but I do know that my poor friend M----'s second visit to the clinic did not cause a ripple of interest. There were smiles aplenty but not one of the nurses evidenced the slightest interest in his veins.

Finally in desperation he said to the kindly-looking woman who was checking his blood pressure "Nurse . . . er nurse."

The nurse glanced at his card for his name. "Yes Mr. M----?"

He looked at her timidly, then he touched his veins. "Don't you notice something, something odd?" She looked at his forearm: "You mean it is very thin; don't you worry, my husband has just as thin an arm and he is good for over 400 C.C.s every time he is called."

One should point a moral about the vanity of man, how his vainness . . . but one had better stop there; the temptation to pun might be irresistible.

While it's feminine companionship of a sort, there's no cause for worry, girls. This Allied soldier bivouacing in an old Roman amphitheatre is more intent on writing a letter home.

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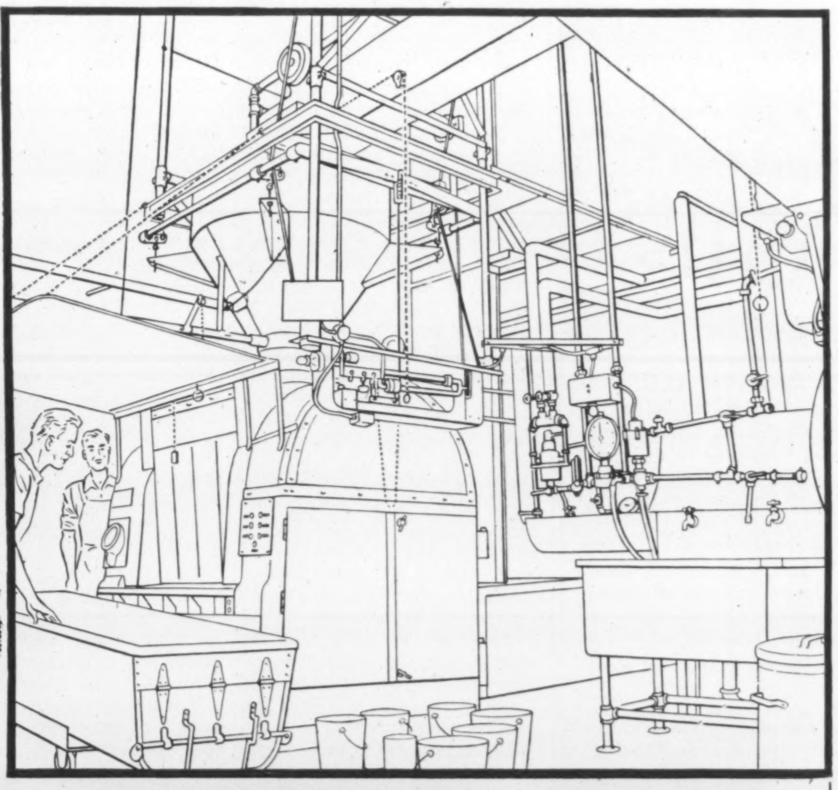

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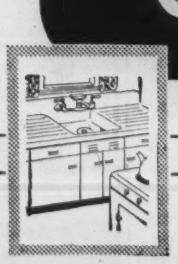

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THE HITLER WAR

Plan For a Truly Carthaginian Peace For Hitler's Germany

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

LAST week's portrayal of the great flanking operation in Holland, which started with such brilliant success, proved decidedly over-optimistic. The part of the 9th and 10th SS Panzer Divisions which escaped from the defeat in Normandy turned up just at the wrong place and time, to cut to pieces the airborne troops at Arnhem and menace the long relief corridor leading up to them from Eindhoven.

Last weekend this corridor was cut, and again on Monday. Each time it was restored, but German troops are gathering against us, the battle is mounting in scale and fury, and is far from over yet. At the moment the chief satisfaction lies in the fact that the desperation of the German efforts is a measure of the greatness of the stakes involved. Once we win this Battle of the Lower Rhine we are out into the clear, on the North German plain leading to Bremen, Hanover and Berlin.

Yet bright as this prospect was only a few days ago, when front reports also shouted that we were through the Siegfried Line at Aachen, the check of the past week has caused a mercurial drop in early victory hopes. In that space of time we have passed from Montgomery's "No human power can save Germany from defeat this year" to de Gaulle's "Victory may not come till next spring."

Pessimists' Points

The Germans, it is pointed out, have held Patton up in Lorraine for the whole of this month. They seem to have plugged the break in the Siegfried Line at Aachen—which city, incidentally, we have not yet been able to take. They are sternly opposing our turning movement in Holland.

Meanwhile rainy weather has begun to bog our tanks and transport and make fighting conditions miserable for the troops. Autumn gales soon will be lashing at our improvised beach ports; the Germans have won much time, just as they planned, by holding out at Brest, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and along the Scheldt estuary, blocking Antwerp.

Brest must be utterly ruined. Le Havre will certainly take a long time to clear of mines and obstructions. Boulogne is quite small, and will be similarly mined and obstructed, and its tidal gate blown up. Dieppe and Ostend may already be providing some relief, but the best hope seems to rest in Antwerp, a great world port, captured in working order, its use blocked only by German positions at Flushing on the island of Walcheren.

Besides the effect of weather on our beach supply lines—the miracle of whose performance will only be realized by the public when it learns what vast forces we now have in France—there is the very serious hampering of our air operations. Bad weather robs us at a stroke of that weapon which has prepared and paced all of our great sweeps, hamstrung the enemy's supply lines when he stood, and slashed his columns to ribbons when he retreated.

Wellington Said It

No doubt, lack of reliable flying weather has had much to do with the crisis at Arnhem. It allowed the Germans to gather for counter-attack, and kept us from reinforcing steadily and quickly, from supporting our own men and lashing at the enemy. The air has come to be an immense factor in our operations, and the worst air weather of the year is approaching.

On the eastern front, too, the Germans have lost only a few miles in two full months in the vital sector Warsaw-East Prussia. They must have saved a good part of their forces strung up the Baltic through the 20-mile bottleneck which they were able to hold open west of Riga all summer. They have pulled divisions out of Norway and Denmark, mobilized hundreds of thousands of civilians to dig trenches or man them, and gained time to return large numbers of wounded to the front.

It is true, all of these adverse factors have fogged over the bright picture of victory this October or November. But we have had these checks before, and there is no reason to believe that we shan't master this one as we did the others. Should the air weather clear for a week and help us win a crushing victory in the battle for the Rhine crossings, and should the Russians start rolling again in their old style, into East Prussia and Silesia, should Patton break through to Saarbruecken or Strasbourg, or Devers through the Belfort Gap, the fog would clear very quickly.

There is a strong conviction that everything Germany has is now in the show window, and that this is our golden moment. After all, things didn't look too bright at Waterloo when Wellington remarked "Hard pounding, gentlemen. Let us see who can keep it up the longer." Yet a few hours later he had won the battle and the war.

To relieve the pressure on Dempsey's flank from the estimated 8 German divisions cut off in Southern Holland by his break-through, part of the 1st Canadian Army has been quickly shifted east of Antwerp. It has come as something of a surprise to find that the Germans were still standing just outside Antwerp, in fact, just beyond the end of the car-line. British and Canadian divisions have now put their shoulder to this position, along the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal, and are beginning to roll it back.

Another mopping-up job for our men, someone will say. And it is true that they have had more than their share of this work since D-Day, and too seldom the joys of swift pursuit, not to speak of the honor of entering Germany among the first. During the long weeks of the Battle of Normandy our Canadians stood nearest to Paris and to Germany. It was the great turning movement by the American Third Army which reversed their position, and as our front swept up through France it has been their lot to hug the coast and do the dirty work of cleaning out the ports.

Canadian Share

Still, at that, they are getting close to Germany, and have had a better show than the American corps which was held up at Brest, hundreds of miles from anywhere, for a month and a half. Now, it seems, Crerar's men are to add their weight to Dempsey's, for what could be the decisive stroke of the war.

Whatever share our men feel they have had in the fighting in France and Belgium, they probably feel lucky that they weren't stuck in Italy, like our other corps, fighting on all summer almost completely forgotten except by their families. But now these men are sharing in another tidy victory, the breaking of the Gothic Line, which should lead to the expulsion of the Germans from the whole rich Lombardy Plain.

Alexander's familiar broom-and-dustpan play is shaping up, with the Americans racing down the far side of the Futa Pass, due north of Florence, to set the dustpan, and the British, Canadians, Indians and Greeks pushing up from Rimini to sweep the Germans into it. If it can be pulled off, it will greatly hasten the German retreat, and spare the

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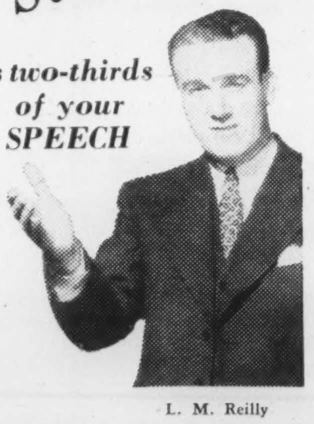

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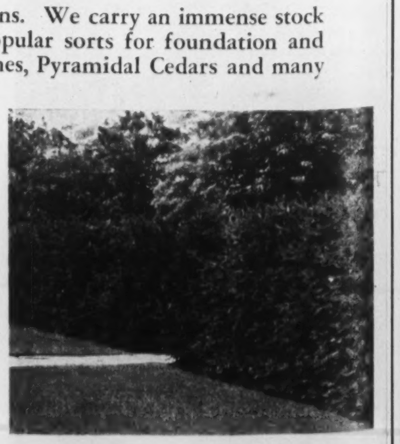

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North Italian cities at least a part of the demolition which the Germans spitefully plan to inflict on them.

It is not that one wishes to spare the Italian people proper punishment for their folly. But one feels that they are reclaimable, as a fairly important element in Western civilization. One is not sure how reclaimable the Germans are. And that brings us to the big discussion which has started up in the past week on whether we should frame a moderate, or very harsh peace for Germany.

I am not trying to be funny when I say that this is no simple matter to decide. It would be difficult enough if one could sit down quietly, sift over all the evidence and arguments, and produce a theoretically good solution—I don't say a perfect one; we cannot expect that. Decide how many Germans should be liquidated or set to forced labor, how the rest should be punished, what restitution they should make to their victims, how long to occupy the Reich, and at just what point we should hold out an inducement to the "good" Germans to work out their country's salvation and make her a useful member of the European community.

Agreeing With Stalin

But the arrangement said to be insisted upon by the Russians, and accepted at Quebec, for division of Germany into three spheres of occupation, each to be ruled by a commissioner responsible only to his own government, would preclude from the beginning any unitary solution of the German problem.

If we can't even agree with Russia now on the treatment of Germany, and which elements in the country to eliminate, which to encourage, there is little likelihood that we will be able to agree with her throughout the period of forty or fifty years which would seem to be required for a thorough-going reclamation of Germany. The time is based on the reckoning that we won't be really sure of Germany until the boys and men now 15 to 35, incurably indoctrinated with a dozen years of Nazism, have completely passed out of political life.

Perhaps it is as well that our inability to agree on a basic and unitary solution for Germany is clear before we have started on the job. The Russian insistence on a division of the country into separate occupation spheres indicates that they may have plans in mind which will have produced in effect *two* Germanys by the time the occupation is over. Indeed, one may go further and discern the possibilities of two Europes arising out of indicated Soviet ambitions in Poland, Central Europe and the Balkans.

Morgenthau's Plan

What he considers a reasonable strategic security may be all that is driving Stalin to shift his frontiers westward, and erect beyond them a deep zone of "friendly" states. But judging not from words, but from Soviet actions not four years old in Eastern Poland and the Baltic States, Stalin could carry out such a thorough purge of democratic political elements, of patriotically-minded school-teachers, journalists and editors, of business men with connections abroad, and even stamp-collectors and Esperantists (as was done in Poland and Lithuania) that a dividing line could be established across Europe which would endure for decades, if not forever.

Thus one can by no means start with the assumption that we have a chance to work out a solution for Germany as a single unit, inside Europe as a larger unit. If the picture which I have sketched is, instead, the true prospect, then we shall have perhaps only a brief opportunity to deal, according to our own wishes, with about two-thirds of Germany.

As it happens, however, this section contains the great bulk of Germany's war-making power: the Ruhr, the Rhineland, the Saar; Wuertemberg, Bavaria and Saxony; Brunswick, Hamburg and Kiel. A serious plan, attributed to United States Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, is currently being given wide circulation, calling for *the complete elimination* of all this industrial plant.

Germany's neighbors can take what they want, to replace their own ruined industries; the rest is to be destroyed. Henceforth the German people are to exist as a purely agricultural nation. Nor will there be any aid or relief of any kind given to them. Let them work out their own salvation if they can.

This is a refreshingly simple solution. Except for the fact that Goebbels is already using it to make his soldiers fight harder, and kill more of our men, its discussion should help greatly to clear the air and bring out more definite suggestions from the mass of generalizations on "controlling" and "re-educating" the Germans.

I can't think, however, that it is the wisest solution which we could devise, even with our limited possibilities. There are, in the German people, a great many eminent qualities which it ought to be possible to divert to the use of the world. Yet it would certainly be a preferable solution to letting slip this second opportunity to deal with a real and terrible enemy, out of a vague fear of another and now greater power, a fear which may not prove justified.

What is your mental picture of a 155-mm. gun? This photo of one of the Royal Artillery's "long Toms" in action in France shows how vastly bigger it is than the 3½-inch, 25-pounder field gun which we will soon be seeing again in Victory Loan parades. This gun is mobile, being pulled by a tractor. The Americans now go one better and mount 155-mm. guns on tank chassis. The 6-inch shell weighs over 100 lbs.

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UNRRA May be Forced to Change Program

By R. M. COPER

The endeavor to understand the intricacies of UNRRA's task and of its organization has not generally extended to the economic and political implications of UNRRA's activities.

The author of this article holds that UNRRA will undergo considerable changes before it reaches its final form. These changes will be brought about by just those economic and political influences.

Dr. Coper attended the UNRRA session at Montreal as SATURDAY NIGHT's correspondent.

UNRRA has had a poor publicity ever since its inception in November 1943. The vastness of its task and the multitude of its committees have been discussed so disjointedly that the outcome is confusion in the minds of most mortals. This confusion has been heightened by the second full meeting of UNRRA which has just taken place in Montreal.

UNRRA has twenty-three committees and subcommittees. On certain days of the Montreal session as many as seven of these committees held meetings. They published their proceedings, and in addition many other matters were published. The documents given out during this session number something like two hundred. Not all of them were discussed in the press, but so many of them were that the ordinary newspaper reader must be bewildered. It may safely be said that some of the delegates, too, were confused, especially those of smaller countries which sent only one or perhaps two delegates to Montreal. For instance, the United Kingdom delegation had sixty members, but a number of small countries had only one delegate each. All of the member countries have an equal vote in any decision that UNRRA takes.

In contrast, the staff members of UNRRA are not plagued with having to understand, or trying to understand, everything that is connected with the organization. They deal with well-defined problems, and it is a pleasure to talk with them and observe not only the profound knowledge they have of their special problems but also the enthusiasm with which they endeavor to utilize this knowledge for a great and good purpose. But as soon as in talking to some of them one trespasses beyond the boundaries of their special field in order to find out how one certain problem is connected with another one that is related, they refer him to a colleague who deals with that other problem.

What, then, are the prospects and possibilities of UNRRA between this Scylla of comprehensive confusion and this Charybdis of limited expertism?

High-Grade Top Men

If these prospects and possibilities were dependent on the staff—not the delegates—of UNRRA itself, they would be good. In spite of certain shortcomings which are undoubtedly there, UNRRA has a number of top men of a calibre to achieve anything. I am thinking especially of the Director-General, Herbert H. Lehman, and the Deputy Director-General, also an American, Roy F. Hendrickson, a forceful man of deep intelligence and a quick grasp of realities. Hendrickson is the representative of the Director-General in the all-important Committee of Supplies headed by the Canadian Lester B. Pearson, who is rapidly rising to an international reputation.

But the prospects and possibilities of UNRRA are not dependent on its staff only. They are first and foremost dependent on the Council, that is, the body of the forty-four member governments. Although UNRRA has a policy that is determined by the Council, it is not supposed to dabble in politics. But it is quite obvious that the vote of the member governments is influenced by politics, external and internal.

This cannot be helped, and it would be absurd to find any fault with it. If, however, politics are influenced by emotions and are therefore not so realistic and logical as they should be, this must certainly be reflected in the policy of UNRRA. For instance, at its first session in Atlantic City in November last, UNRRA debated whether or not it should operate in enemy and ex-enemy countries. The proposal was turned down by the votes of the smaller nations.

There were three reasons for turning it down. The first of them was purely emotional. Many member governments desired that the enemy experience himself what he did to others. This may be desirable, but that it is not always practical has been proved at the Montreal session. The session heard a report from Lieutenant-General G. N. Macready, United Kingdom member, and Major-General Glen E. Edgerton, U.S. member of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Kingdom and the United States. These reports dealt with the general principles of military responsibility. They made it clear that with respect to Italy and France "the civilian supply operations of the military period should be superseded as soon as possible by the more comprehensive and extended programs which civilian relief and rehabilitation agencies are to plan and execute. The need is urgent." But if these civilian relief and rehabilitation agencies vote themselves out, as UNRRA did at Atlantic City, the urgent need cannot be satisfied.

The Unknown Quantity

The second reason why UNRRA voted itself out last year was also covered by an emotional cloak. In fact, however, it was said that a number of smaller European countries were of the opinion that UNRRA assistance should be withheld from ex-enemy countries, especially Germany, because these smaller countries believed that they could take over Germany's pre-war markets for industrial products all over the world. It is well-known that the smaller European countries combined were Germany's best customer but also that Germany was their best customer. Now, if these smaller nations objected on emotional grounds to UNRRA operating in Italy and Germany, nothing could be said about it. But if they succeed, by virtue of their equal vote, in using UNRRA as an instrument to initiate a disastrous economic world policy, heaven preserve us from this kind of "democracy."

The third reason for turning down the proposal that UNRRA operate in ex-enemy countries is an unknown quantity. It concerns the Soviet Union which, at Atlantic City, voted with the smaller nations against Britain and the United States. But although the Soviet's reasons are unknown, and although there has since been a relaxation in their attitude towards Italy, it is not difficult to see what determined the Soviet attitude then, and what determines it now, with respect to Germany; for it may be taken for granted that the Soviet Union will never consent to UNRRA operating in Germany.

First of all, the Russians have suffered so enormously that they feel they are entitled to full consideration. This is very different from wanting to make the enemy suffer. But it is not all. The political and economic influence that UNRRA can exercise is not exhausted by what was said here about certain smaller nations. UNRRA makes agreements with the controlling authorities of the areas in which it operates. UNRRA also supervises what the controlling authorities do with the supplies it sends them. But here, UNRRA'S interest ends. In the case of Germany, however, it stands to reason that far-reaching consequences begin at this point.

Germany's industry is so highly centralized and cartelized that there are only comparatively few technical units and still fewer financial units. This situation would make it inescapable that if UNRRA were charged with the initial industrial rehabilitation of Germany, a trend of economic policy would be started that would have repercussions the world over, no matter what UNRRA did. This trend may also lead to a resurgence of fascism in Germany. Moreover, many foreign financial interests have large investments in Germany.

The Pressure of Events

It cannot be said that many of UNRRA'S experts and delegates are aware of these economic and political rocks in the path of UNRRA. This is the reason why no constructive policy has been offered as an alternative to the negative vote concerning operations in ex-enemy countries. Such a constructive policy could not be enforced by one or two members. But it is to be expected that it will be enforced by events. As things are at present UNRRA is to operate anywhere in Allied countries after a period of military government of from three to six months. It is likely that this period will have to be so narrowed down as to make the activities of the military and of UNRRA almost simultaneous. In this process UNRRA will undoubtedly undergo considerable changes.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Scientists in Scotland Are Now Investigating Fish Farming

By JOHN WOOLEY

EXPERIMENTS now being conducted in Scotland may result in a revolution of the world's fisheries. The experiments, in brief, are designed to discover whether the sea can be farmed like the soil by the addition of the elements necessary for fertility and the results obtained during the first two years suggest that both the number and the size of the fish in a given area of sea can greatly be increased by simple but systematic "farming."

The experiments may well lead to a great increase in the amount of food we are able to obtain from the sea. The greater part of the world's surface is water, but the yield of food per acre in even the richest fishing grounds is very much lower than that from the land. The North Sea gives us in normal times about one third our fish, but the yield per acre is only about 15 lbs. against 73 lbs. of meat from an acre of cultivated land and nearly 100 lbs. per acre from a well-managed fish-pond. Moreover, owing to our selective methods of fishing, the yield has steadily declined during the last fifty years and in spite of greatly improved fishing technique, we have to work much harder for the fish we get.

The rate of growth of fish in the sea and the number of fish which a given area can support depends very largely upon the amount of plankton in the water. These plankton are minute organisms, the vast majority invisible to the naked eye, present in every gallon of sea water in millions. Directly or indirectly they provide the fish with food. With the aid of sunshine, they turn chemicals in the water into living matter. They correspond, indeed, to the bacteria in the soil. The comparison of sea and soil can be carried further, for the rate of growth of vegetation in both is largely dependent upon the amount of nitrates and phosphates present. The question which a group of scientists set themselves to answer just over two years ago was: Would sprinkling artificial nitrates and phosphates on the water increase the plankton and thus increase the rate of growth of the fish and the number that could be supported?

Artificial Feeding

The experiment is being carried out on a small arm of Lock Sween in Argyll and 18 acres of water were cut off from the main loch by a dam. The most careful measurements were made of conditions in the loch water and then at intervals sodium nitrate and superphosphate was scattered on the water, about 1000 lbs. being applied during the first twelve months. At the same time a few thousand small plaice and flounders were transplanted to the loch. At intervals measurements were made of the rate of growth of the plankton and it was found the chemicals had a marked effect and were rapidly absorbed.

At the end of the year numbers of fish were caught and measured and weighed. In general it was found that they had made the equivalent of two or three years' growth in the open sea in the twelve months. During the second year a very great number more plaice and flounders were trasplanted to the loch and in spite of keener competition for food they showed growth rates considerably exceeding those of the open sea. The point particularly noted by the scientists was that they continued to grow during the winter, a time when normally fish stand still owing to the lack of food.

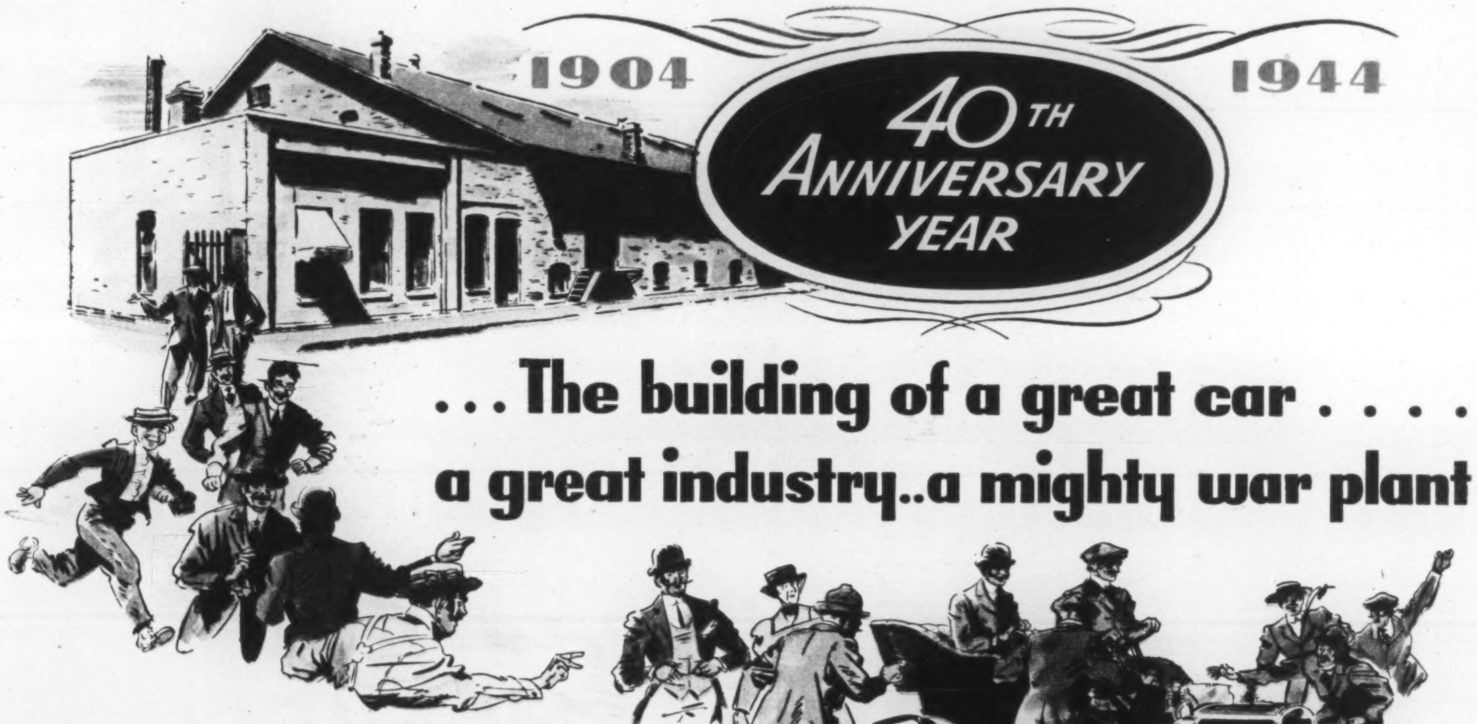
The experiment seems to have clearly established that the addition of a comparatively small amount of cheap artificial fertilizer can greatly increase the food producing capacity of an area of sea. The experiment is continuing, and if facilities are available it is to be extended to the open loch and then to the inshore fisheries of the North Sea. It is possible to conceive of a time in the not-so-far distant future when thousands of tons of fertilizer will be applied to suitable fishing areas to restore them to their natural richness.

Coupled with the problem of restoring fertility to the sea or artificially increasing the fertility of closed waters is that of protecting the young fish from their innumerable enemies — the equivalent of weeding in a garden. Modern methods of fishing are so effective that few fish are able to reach maturity—the proportion of small fish caught has steadily increased. A number of experiments have been conducted in artificially rearing fish fry and in transplanting small fish to good feeding grounds. The Danes for many years have transplanted small plaice and the cost has been repaid threefold by the increased value of the fish when caught later.

The destruction of spawn and young fish in the sea under natural conditions is tremendous. It is estimated that six million eggs produce two adult turbots. Conditions are not very much better when the fish are artificially spawned and the young placed in the sea at a very early age. The plan for "fish farming" in the future may be along the lines of fresh water ponds, using harbors and arms of the sea that can be easily enclosed, stocking them if necessary with flora and fauna and then bringing in young fish from the sea for "fattening" with the aid of artificial fertilizers. Experts have estimated that by this method, young plaice could be made to increase their weight at the rate of 400 per cent a year, as against 100 per cent in the open sea and a larger percentage of the fish might be expected to survive.

It is not hard to see a future in which our fish supply will be obtained largely from semi-artificial "farms," with hatcheries attached. The number of fish introduced and the number taken would be carefully regulated to give the most economic results and biggest yield per acre. Catching the fish would be hardly more difficult or hazardous than driving cattle to market.

The indications are that these methods can add millions of tons a year to the world's supply of fish, which is a first class food. Large scale fish farming would result in a revolution hardly less important than that which took place when Man gave up relying upon hunting and took to keeping domestic animals.

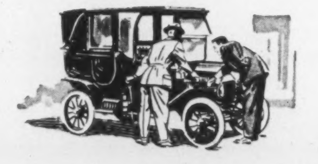


...The building of a great car . . . .
a great industry..a mighty war plant

In 1904 when a little group of Canadian business men decided to found a company for the manufacture of automobiles, they little dreamed what a historic step they were taking. They were convinced that the motor car would one day be an important means of transportation, though most people at that time looked upon it as a rich man's plaything. But it is doubtful if they foresaw that in forty years their little plant would grow into an industry employing thousands of men, supplying cars to millions of men and women through hundreds of Ford dealers. Little did they dream that in a future war of nations, Ford Motor Company of Canada would become the Empire's largest single source of military transport.

1904 Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited commenced operations in a small building formerly used as a wagon factory. Seventeen men were employed. Cars were assembled from parts imported from Detroit. In the first year 117 Ford cars were produced.

1908 After two years of exhaustive tests, the Company decided to standardize on the Model "T" Ford Car, using mass production methods. With increasing demand, the plant was expanded to ten times its former size. By 1912 the employees numbered 565.

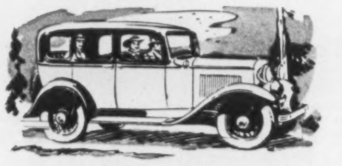


1913 Ford of Canada first started building its own engines thereby creating a new major outlet for Canadian raw materials. Since its introduction five years earlier, the Model "T" engine had already become famous for its simplicity of design and absolute dependability.

1915 By this time there was a chain of more than 550 Ford dealers and nine Ford Branches across Canada. The Company always believed it owed a debt to the public—that of providing expert service and genuine parts for Ford cars as long as those cars were in operation.

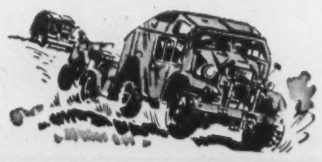
1916 Plant expansion continued. The War, 1914-1918, called for added output. In 1916-1917, production reached a new high of 50,000 units as a new branch assembly plan went into operation at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, London and Saint John.

1927 Re-tooling the entire plant, Ford of Canada introduced the new Model "A". The car's modern design, power, speed and low cost operation won for it immediate acceptance. Buyers chose from several different models with color and upholstery options.



1932 Saw the introduction of the Ford V-8 engine. For the first time, a powerful, smooth, V-type eight-cylinder engine was made available to Canadian motorists in the popular price field. Its economy and simplicity made it the talk of the automobile world.

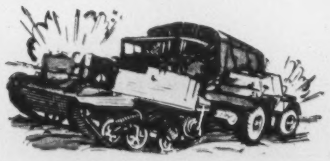
1939 70% of all automobiles exported from Canada were built by Ford, more than half of the entire Ford output going abroad. The huge export business, started with the founding of the company, was built up in every part of the British Empire outside the British Isles.



1940 Ford, Canada, was already producing a large volume of war equipment and heavy shipments were made to many battlefronts. As early as 1936 groundwork for producing military vehicles had been laid in co-operation with the Department of National Defence.

1942 The last passenger car for the duration came off the assembly line, climaxing manufacturing curtailments of the previous 12 months. Now, the Company's huge production was to be still multiplied but strictly confined to war equipment and essential vehicles.

1943 Ford employees increased to 15,637, double the number prior to war. 4,300 Ford employees joined the Armed Services. 15,000 blood transfusions were given at the Ford Clinic. Employees had invested $10,000,000 in Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates.



1944 Midnight, August 17, the Company's 40th anniversary—and out of its mighty war plant comes a Universal Carrier, the 27,678th of its kind, the 338 978th military vehicle for World War II, the 1,893,162nd unit produced in Ford of Canada's 40 years.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY (40th Anniversary Year) **OF CANADA, LIMITED**

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Transferable Vote Would Amend Electoral System

By ERIC KOCH

Growth in number of political parties often results in election of candidates who have less than half of the total number of votes cast, and who might not be the persons preferred by the majority if the voters for other candidates had a second choice.

The transferable vote overcomes this difficulty, and is in operation in many parts of Canada, and in other parts of the world.

The recent Quebec elections were a striking example of the failure of the present system to make the Legislature correspond to the strength of the various parties among the voters.

IT IS the purpose of Parliament to represent the people. On election days we go to the polls to vote for somebody who, we hope, will reflect our opinions in Parliament. If most of us find that this is a vain hope, something must be wrong with our representative system of government. In that case it should be reformed.

Recently there has been a good deal of agitation, both in the press and in the Senate, for a thorough overhaul of our electoral machinery. This has a very good reason. In the recent Quebec election roughly fifty out of ninety candidates failed to obtain majorities in their constituencies. In fact, the majorities of people in fifty constituencies are not represented in the Quebec Legislature at all. Their votes were simply lost. They have a perfectly good right to grumble.

A similar story is true of Ontario, where most M.P.P.'s do not represent the majorities in their constituencies. This inadequacy of our electoral system is very largely the result of the rise of third parties for which our political system was not prepared. When there were only two parties fighting each other, it worked fairly satisfactorily, although in some cases lines between electoral districts were deliberately drawn to favor political parties. But that is not the trouble today.

The most striking result of the change in our political structure is shown by the recent Saskatchewan landslide. In 1935 105,000 votes were cast for the CCF, without its securing a single seat in the Legislature. In 1938 about 85,000 votes were cast for the same party, and again it failed to secure any representation. But in the last election about 193,000 voters supported the CCF. The tide had turned, and it obtained 47 members, with 53% of the popular vote. The Liberals only got four members, losing some 34 seats, although they scored only 70,000 less than in 1938, when they obtained some 200,000 votes. Nobody can claim that the changes in the composition of the Provincial Legislature reflect changes in popular opinion to any extent at all.

But there is an even more illuminating example of the injustice of our present system. In 1935 58% of the popular vote in Prince Edward Island gave the Liberals every seat in the House. This makes popular government nothing less than a farce.

Why is it then that so many of our members of Parliament do not represent the majorities of voters in their constituencies? The answer is simple. It is because most of our constituencies return only one member, while there are more than two candidates running. When A obtains 34 votes, B 33 and C also 33, A is elected in the face of 66 voters who do not secure any representation at all. Candidates are elected if they have a "relative", not an "absolute" majority.

"Well," you may argue, "you talk about reform, but whenever opinion is divided into three more or less equal sections, nobody can possibly represent all three groups. Two of them are bound to remain unrepresented: that's in the nature of the thing."

Two Ways Out

Of course that is perfectly correct. The only way to please all three groups is to have three representatives. But that would lead to Parliament growing into three times its present size, which is obviously most undesirable. But there are two ways out of the dilemma.

The simplest way is to find a system where, in single-member constituencies, the successful candidate represents as nearly as possible a majority of people. The other way is to group several constituencies together, and then introduce a system of Proportional Representation, hereafter to be called P.R. First let us discuss the former, the simpler method.

In the last Ontario election the Prog. Cons. in Hastings-West polled 6,530 votes, the Liberal candidate 4,107, and the CCF candidate 2,944 votes. Since the P.C.'s did not get an absolute majority, the obvious way out would have been to have a second election, just between the P.C.'s and the Liberals, so that the CCF supporters could have had a chance to show which of the other parties they preferred, since they could not themselves succeed in electing a candidate. It is probable that most of them would have voted for the Liberal candidate, and the chances are that he would have been elected, instead of the P.C. man. And similarly, whenever the CCF obtained 35%, the P.C.'s 33% and the Liberals 32%, the Liberals should have had the opportunity to choose whether they preferred the CCF or the P.C.'s, and the odds are that the P.C.'s would have been elected.

The system of the second ballot was in use in France. It took place one week after the first ballot. But it was not very successful, and it is questionable whether they will use it again. It is very expensive to have two elections. The prospect of a second round may keep out a good candidate who cannot finance two campaigns. Then, it is most annoying for the electorate to have to vote twice. The system, moreover, lends itself to unsavory bargains between the two elections. Nobody recommends it for Canada.

The Alternative Vote

It is quite possible, to have all the advantages of the French system with only one election through a method of preferential voting called the Alternative Vote, or the Single Transferable Vote system. It is very simple. The voter indicates on his ballot his first choice, his second choice, and so on. If no candidate receives a clear majority of his first choice ballots, the second choice is taken into consideration, and the process is continued, if necessary, until the Returning Officer finds the candidate who is acceptable to the largest possible number of voters in the constituency. There are several ways of counting the votes. People do not have to mark second or third choices if they do not want to.

Under the Alternative Vote system many candidates succeed who have not got a chance under the ordinary majority system. The successful candidates are bound to be much more representative of their constituencies than the usual successful candidate under the old system. Moreover, it kills downright partisanship. Every party knows that in order to be successful it has to nominate the best man, the man acceptable to the largest numbers. Before elections voters must study the characters and records of every running candidate. The system also encourages the running of independents, and many a young man who is too public-spirited to bow to a party machine might succeed. All this raises the standard of the political life in the community.

Why then has it not been adopted

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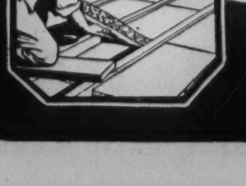

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all over Canada? Why is it not in use in England? There are three main reasons.

The first reason is that no government which has been elected under the existing machinery is prepared to change the system to which it owes its success. Electoral reform is always urged by the opposition, and usually forgotten as soon as it takes over.

The second reason is that the government in power usually thinks that it is a bad thing to run the risk of destroying party lines. It is argued that it may not only divide the opposition, but also the government supporters. Nobody who is genuinely interested in better representation can possibly agree with this way of thinking.

The third reason is that it is generally considered that in the long run the luck of the ballot will be evenly spread among the various parties as a whole. If luck favoured Mr. Duplessis this time, it may be on Mr. Godbout's side next time. It is thought that representation in one part of the country is usually balanced in another part. Thus, while in 1934 in the South of England 800,000 Labor electors secured no representation at all, because they were spread fairly uniformly over the whole of the area, the same number of electors returned some twenty-four seats in Yorkshire and other Northern ridings, because they were fortunate in possessing local majorities there. This, however, is a feeble argument. Responsible government is too important a thing to be left to the whims of chance.

Proportional Representation

The Alternative Vote is the best possible solution for single-member constituencies. It cannot invariably, however, enable the single member to speak for everybody; there will always be minorities under that system which remain unrepresented. This can only be helped by grouping three or four single-member constituencies together, and by introducing P.R., with the single transferable vote,—which works as follows:

Any number of candidates may run. In Edmonton and Calgary, where the system is in operation, usually twenty to thirty candidates run: both districts return 5 members. In Winnipeg, which returns 10 members, of course many more candidates run. The procedure is very much the same as in the Alternative Vote system. The voter places a numeral after the names of his choice, in order of his preference. The Returning Officer then fixes a quota; i.e., the minimum number of votes required to elect a candidate. The quota is found by sorting the ballots and counting the number of first preferences, and by dividing the result by the number of candidates *plus one*. If the votes for a candidate exceed the quota, the surplus is divided among the remaining candidates, according to the preferences stated on the ballots.

In Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary, and in the other Western cities which have adopted P.R., the system is considered a success. A much larger percentage of people vote and there is a much greater interest in politics generally. The great advantage of P.R., of course, is that it makes it possible for minorities to be represented in the Legislature. This is an invaluable asset.

Objections to P.R.

It is difficult to introduce P.R. into rural areas, especially in the West, since the electoral districts required would have to be very large. It would be difficult for candidates to become known throughout their constituencies, and the obstacles in the way of successful campaigning would be almost insuperable. But there is every reason why P.R. should be adopted by larger cities.

P.R., however, has many opponents, many more than the Alternative Vote system, which is generally conceded to be a definite improvement on our present method. On what grounds do people oppose P.R.?

It is generally thought that P.R. invariably leads to a multiplicity of parties, which is detrimental to good government.

"You are confusing Parliament with the nation," they argue; "the nation has continuity of existence, while Parliament has only a duration of, say, five years in which to carry out a specific program, in which to support a government, or to replace it. Its purpose cannot be realized without large majorities. Besides, P.R. is based on a very faulty idea of representation: you get a man elected in a huge constituency on one point, and he comes to Parliament, and, except on that point, he does not represent his constituency at all.

"Moreover, it is a fallacy to think that Parliament should be a mirror of the nation, and that an election is a mere census of opinion. The truth is that Parliament is an organ of government. Elections should not reflect majorities, but create them. Candidates must find common denominators of opinion: government by majority is government by persuasion. The majority system, by bringing minorities together, operates as a mechanism of integration. Democracy is the protection of minorities by the majority, which in itself consists of a number of minorities. P.R., however, necessarily leads to disintegration, to anarchy.

"Both in Germany and Italy they had P.R. before Fascism destroyed their parliamentary system altogether. If they had had a decent system of majority representation, Hitler would still be painting houses, and Mussolini would be an obscure newspaper reporter in Milan. Look where P.R. gets you!"

These are the arguments of those who oppose P.R., and they consist of a number of half-truths, and are, therefore, worse than if they were downright false.

Takes Power from Bosses

The damage caused by leaving important minority groups unrepresented in the Legislature, and by, therefore causing their grave dissatisfaction is much more serious than the "anarchy" resulting from their representation in the House. P.R. does not eliminate political parties at all, as seems to be implied, it merely takes some of the power away from the party bosses.

The most important refutation of the views held by the opponents of P.R. is the success of the system in those Canadian cities in which it has been tried. There the system has been entirely beneficial, and has not led to a multiplicity of parties. It is simply not true to say that it has resulted in the establishment of more tickets than were used elsewhere. One good thing about it has been that where, for example, the Liberal Party ran four or five candidates in one constituency, they could allow their candidates a little leeway, so that they did not have to stick as rigidly to the party platform as elsewhere.

Our present electoral system is antiquated. It is to be hoped that during the next session Parliament will take steps towards the introduction of the Alternative Vote system in rural areas, and of P.R. in our cities. Only thus can the prestige of Parliament be preserved.

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1. Put it on
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By the time butter is melted (4 to 5 minutes), corn will be piping hot. Season, and serve in a hot dish. (*By quick heating, you keep the fresh corn flavor, retain the natural tenderness of the thin skins, and preserve vitamin C.*)

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Follow the simple directions here (and on the back of the label) and be reminded of golden days on the farm.

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Also packers of Green Giant Brand peas.

NIBLETS BRAND WHOLE KERNEL CORN
Packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor

Look Out! Leviathan's On the Horizon Again

By CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

This article is a bit like a sermon, and yet it isn't one. It has to do with extremely practical matters, like the growth of the power of the state and of the citizen's reliance on the state for everything he needs.

"The glory of the Anglo-Saxon was that he never waited for the government to do something about it." He never relied on laws for everything, and he left a large space for freedom of choice—which is to say, for the exercise of personal responsibility.

WHEN the evil spirits were driven out of the poor demoniac near Gadara, they were sent into the herd of swine who rushed headlong into the sea. Today, the spirit of swinishness has taken possession of the hearts of men, and they are rushing headlong into the jaws of Leviathan. The demand for social security at any cost induced by the uncertainty of the pre-war years has driven them mad, and on they rush to the most stupendous mistake of the millennia. For once the reign of Leviathan begins, after he had been chained by the resurgence of the spirit of man, his power cannot well be broken again for a thousand years. The modern name for Leviathan is the totalitarian State.

The psychiatrist knows why men go mad. He often defines it in terms of frustration, real or imagined, and frustration invites irrationality. When men become irrational, one cannot well appeal to their reason. Reason only infuriates them, and then, too, the vast majority are incapable of reason. They have not disciplined their minds to the processes which reason demands. They respond only to their passions, however vicious, and to their hopes, however illusory. The end is chaos.

In one of his most striking books, "The Forged Coupon", Leo Tolstoi described the cumulative power, the social consequences of one single crime. He tells of the forging of a coupon, how it was passed off on some innocent people who, to recoup their financial loss, resorted to robbery. Those who had been robbed, in their turn, resorted to still another crime, and so evil rolled on through the entire community. Nowhere has the irresistible momentum of evil impulses been more terrifyingly described.

Chained Once

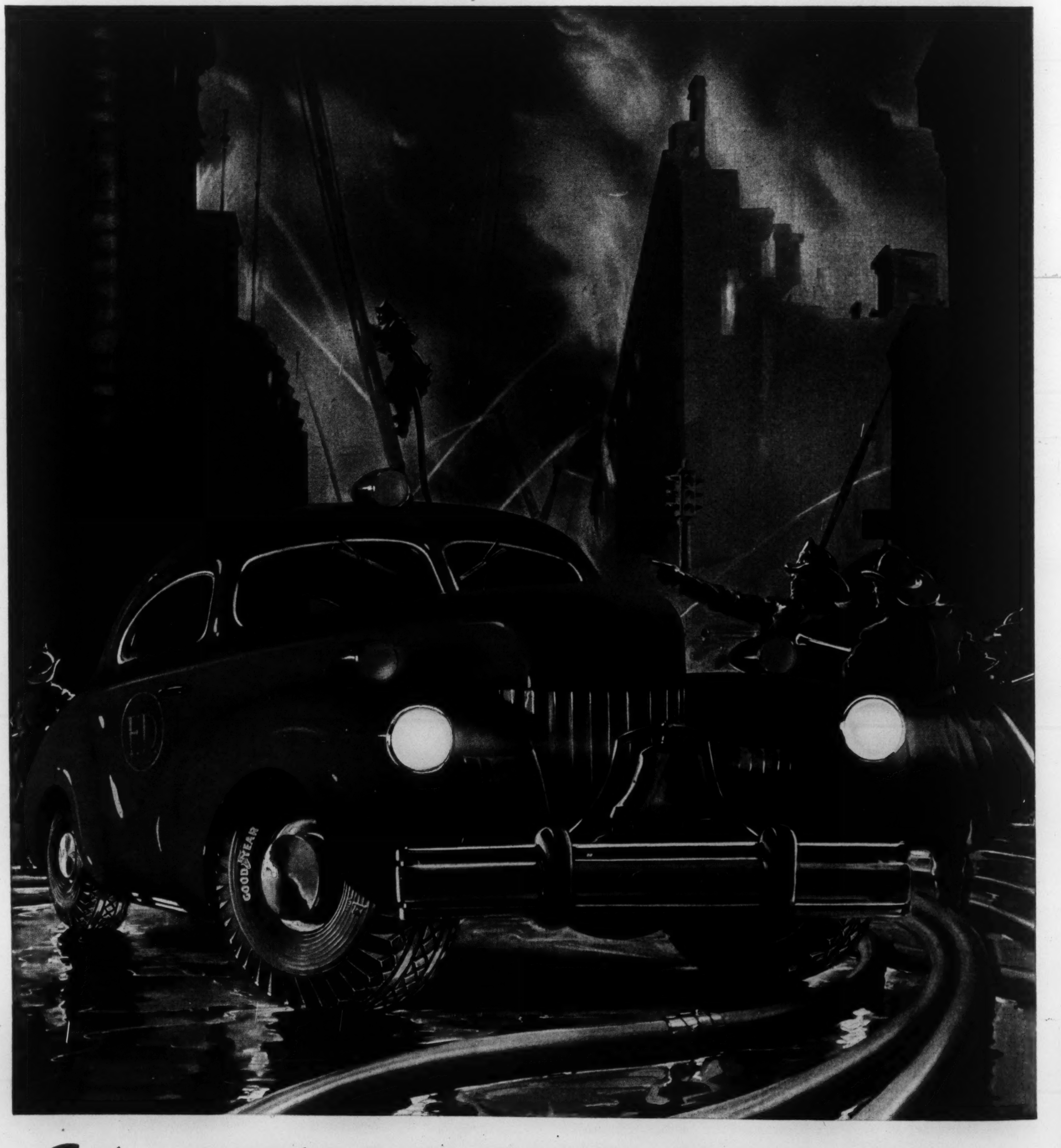
Now, when this process of the cumulative power of evil affects the whole of society, the snowball starts an avalanche which may wipe out the civilization painfully built up by the generations. It has happened before; it may happen again. Then man must begin again and at the bottom the slow climb to the tablelands of honor and decency. Centuries ago, our forefathers chained Leviathan. If he breaks loose again—and he threatens to do so—we have only ourselves and our desertion of moral idealism to blame.

Strange, but the great Russian writers of the nineteenth century seemed to sense the danger of Leviathan most fully. They knew. There was Dostoievsky who in his "The Brothers Karamazov" gave us the unsurpassed story of The Grand Inquisitor. Once, according to the story, our Lord returned to earth and began preaching in a little Spanish village on the very day when the Cardinal-Inquisitor was making his inspection there. The Cardinal recognized him at once but without hesitation had him arrested and put in jail. At night, he visited the Master in his cell and chided him for returning to earth. Why, said he, have you come back to bother us? The Great Spirit in the wilderness told you how you could control men. He told you that you should offer them bread, mystery and authority, and they would fall down and obey you. But you would not. You wished them to love you for yourself alone. You knew that if you assured them of bread, you would have to take from them their moral freedom. Foolishly, you put moral freedom above bread. But they do not want moral freedom; they want bread and they will give their freedom to anyone who promises them bread. You preferred to leave them with their freedom. Had the Church followed your advice, where would we be today? We knew better. We gave them bread; we gave them mystery; we gave them authority. Now, they are satisfied. Why have you come back to bother us?

These great Russians understood the abyss of the soul. Dostoievsky saw through it all. He knew that a revolution which offered men material security at the cost of their moral freedom would bring nemesis in its wake. In 1873, he foresaw the state of "indescribable darkness and horror prepared for mankind under the disguise of renovation and resurrection". One of his recent commentators says that he knew that "the coming rebellion against God would use every weapon at their disposal to establish their control over the masses. That they would give promises which they knew they could never fulfil and encourage the lowest passions and instincts, thus preparing the way for their own triumph" (Zernov). Dostoievsky saw the jaws and claws of Leviathan. He knew the marks of the beast.

Anglo-Saxons and Liberty

Hobbes published his "Leviathan" in 1651, shortly after King Charles I had been beheaded. The royalists were pleased, feeling that Hobbes had provided substantial arguments for the divine right of kings. Others, however, realized that his thesis was an argument for the divine right of the State as such. Fortunately, Hobbes did not convince the Anglo-Saxon people that they had to subordinate their cherished traditional liberties to the State. Later thinkers repudiated him, and in general, the Anglo-Saxons watched, perhaps in an unique way, for a solution of the eternal problem of political action not by exalting the State, but "in a gradual adjustment which would do the least harm to delicate social organisms". Perhaps the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and the continental theorists was, as Leland DeWitt Baldwin points out in his recent and brilliant discussion of "God's Englishman", that the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon were inherent not in Roman law but in the Common Law. And it is these liberties, and our consciousness of them, which makes democracy workable among Anglo-Saxons, and, when they understand their own destiny, makes them set their faces like flint against all kinds of totali-



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Illustrated above: Goodyear Fire Hose and Goodyear All-Weather Tires.

GOODYEAR

tarianism — whether communist or fascist. The Englishman's home is his castle, and his soul is his own—and God's.

But do we who speak—after a fashion—the tongue which Shakespeare spake really understand our own destiny and the secret of our own national character? In the train of the bitter pre-war years and the hysteria inevitably accompanying the sorrow and tragedy of war, so many are confused with the infinite complications of our expanding world that they are prone to deprecate their own intuitions and to follow slavishly social experiments made by other peoples with entirely different traditions and entirely different problems. The greatest danger, now, is that after we have fought the mad dogs that tried to establish the reign of totalitarianism, we shall seek to immunize ourselves against their madness by taking a hair from the dog that bit us and plunged the world into anarchy. That way lies disaster for mankind.

Material Interests Fog Issue

Here, then is the problem before our Anglo-Saxon civilization, and we cannot shirk it. The tragedy of the present situation is that those elements in the population who possibly sense the issue most truly invalidate their whole propaganda by giving the appearance of wanting to preserve only "private enterprise" and, particularly, the right to make money. But that which we must conserve at all costs is not the right to make money, but our moral freedom—our freedom to do what our conscience and the bent of our personality bid us, our freedom from an entrenched bureaucracy, our freedom to choose what kind of livelihood we shall accept or refuse, our freedom to toil hard and long to make ourselves proficient and indispensable in that occupation, our freedom to organize our own lives within the confines of the possible without dictation from government and niggling interference with our efforts to make the most of ourselves, our freedom to make the eternal choice between heaven and hell and to abide by the consequences of our own fateful decision. Without such freedom, there can be no real moral personality at all. No paternalistic, totalitarian government, adept at blueprinting the universe, can free individual men from the necessity of planning their own lives; nor can any government, once it has embarked on a policy of paternalism, escape the necessity of ever greater paternalism. Eventually, it must sink into the quicksands pulling down humanity with it. True discipline must be self-discipline, and the true end of government is to provide an opportunity for men to discipline themselves in a climate of moral freedom.

No Freedom From Tragedy

Whatever way we go, tragedy for some is inevitable, and no Utopian promises will save us from it. For the elements of tragedy are inherent in the very warp and woof of life, and he is blind who does not see it. In the best of all possible worlds, there will remain some diseases, even as we conquer others, and we may even acquire new ones; there will be accidents—and who would care to live in a world where accidents never occurred, where little children could go anywhere and at any time and need not maternal vigilance? There will be death, whether it cometh soon or late, whether the corn shrivels before it is fully eared, or comes at length into its ripened glory. Age will wither, despite monkey glands, and the sprightliness of youth depart . . . from all this there is no escape. Nonetheless, we rightly seek a better world, a world where needless tragedy is reduced to the minimum, where relative security is assured to all who will follow the gleam of their better intuitions and accept the responsibilities of freedom—a better world here and now, not pie in the sky, though that may be desirable too.

But we shall never have that better world unless we make central in our thinking the thought of personal responsibility as well as social righteousness, and subordinate our self-seeking to some commanding love. No one can build that better world upon the heresy of Cain who looked with envy at his brother's prosperity, nor upon the spirit of Midas whose measure of happiness was the growing pile of gold he could accumulate, nor can we build it upon the proposal to throw all the major burdens of life upon the State and let it carry the loads which the spirit of True Life intends that we ourselves carry.

In visits to Latin American countries, one becomes somewhat depressed with the inevitable dénouement of Latin individualism. For the Latin American seems to place his individual salvation into the hands of the Church and his social salvation into the hands of the State. Suggest anything to him which needs to be done and which a few forward-looking people could do or at least start if they would but get together, and the reply almost always is: "That sounds good; we must see if the government won't do something about it."

The glory of the Anglo-Saxon—and it is he who has led the world to the threshold of potential plenty—was that he never waited for the government to do something about it. He looked about him, surveyed his assets, got a few others interested, and launched an enterprise on a modest scale. If he failed, he failed and licked his wounds; if he was right, he proved his point, and often the government then took it over and organized it on a vaster scale. But that way lay spiritual and moral progress. Wait for the State, and moral freedom disappears! Cast thy burden on the State, and it will not sustain thee!

There are burdens which are far beyond the strength of the individual; these must be borne by the larger units of society, by governments—municipal, provincial and national. There are burdens which are far beyond national governments unless they subordinate their sovereignty to world order and international control. But in this tangled mess of responsibilities, woe to the individual or nation that tries to escape his own peculiar obligations by thrusting his destiny upon the broad back of Leviathan! For Leviathan will get you—and your freedom—if you don't watch out. Keep an eye on the alert for him, and as you prize your soul, stop him before he is crowned king of kings and lord of lords! Once he is crowned master of human destiny, it will be infinitely difficult, perhaps even impossible, to force him to release his grip. Revolution was a comparatively simple matter when one could heave paving-stones at a tyrant, or march to the barricades with a pitchfork or an old hunting flintlock. In a day of high-powered bombers, tanks and robombs, the chances of revolution are all but negligible, unless materialistic science discovers secretly some process of wiping out the whole dirty business.

'Design and high-speed quantity production of the Avro Lancaster heavy bomber rate as an outstanding engineering feat. A civil version with especially designed fuselage—the Avro York—is also equipped with Rolls-Royce engines and is on Transport Command service

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THE LONDON LETTER

London Stock Exchange to Help the Lambs Keep Their Fleece

By P. O'D.

STOCK exchanges and the brisk and knowing fellows who operate them have always filled me with a sort of fascinated fear. I have for them something of the feeling of an old sheep for one of those highly complicated and efficient shearing machines. I vaguely remember what happened the last time and the time before that, and several other times, but sooner or later one gets a little too close, and the sharp little clippers go whirring along one's back, and somebody is rolling up one's fleece, and the wind is very, very cold.

It is therefore with no particular relief or renewed confidence that I hear the London Stock Exchange is preparing to end the somewhat antiquated system of "dual control", by which it has been governed since 1802. Stock-brokers may have reason to rejoice. There is talk of a Royal Charter and a general raising of their professional status. But for the general public, for the sheep and the lambs—well, shears are still shears.

The two bodies that govern the Stock Exchange are the Trustees and Managers, who represent the Proprietors—the Proprietors being the owners of the actual Stock Exchange building, a matter of some 20,000 shares at £36 each—and the Committee for General Purposes, who represent the Members. It is this latter committee that really runs the Stock Exchange, lays down the conditions under which shares can be quoted, takes disciplinary action when necessary, deals with the Treasury and the Bank of England, and generally controls operations.

The idea is that these two bodies should be amalgamated, and that the Stock Exchange should be incorporated—preferably by Royal Charter—so that its authority and the dignity of its Members would presumably be very much increased. Remembering some of the activities of the Stock Exchange in the roaring days of peace, and some of the things that were floated over the dam, one can be forgiven for feeling that any tightening of discipline and heightening of prestige will definitely be a good thing, and not before it is needed.

Mechanics Out of Harley St.

Harley Street is an astonishing place. Some of the greatest doctors and surgeons and medical specialists in the world work there—also some of the biggest humbugs. There was one, I recall, who went to jail because he mixed a bit of injudicious blackmail with his more professional activities. It came out at his trial that his only training as a medical specialist had been gained in doctoring sick motor-engines at an automobile works. Apparently it was enough, for he practiced for several years in Harley Street, and would probably still be there, if he hadn't become too greedy or too careless.

Up to now, all that has been necessary for a man to become a "Harley Street specialist" has been to take rooms there, and to put a brass plate on his door. He has been the sole judge of his qualifications, but generally he hasn't lasted very long unless he could persuade doctors to send their patients to him for consultation—though there have been patients ready to visit and believe almost anyone, so long as he was sufficiently glib and assured in manner.

Now at last the General Medical Council proposes to bring order into this strange medley of the expert and the faker. A register of specialists is to be made and maintained, based on such standards of medical experience and training as entitle a man to be regarded as indeed a specialist. But not even the G.M.C. can prevent a man from calling himself a specialist, if he chooses—or foolish people from consulting him. The G.M.C. can, however, furnish a reliable guide.

Trade Unions Getting Rich

It is a poor war that doesn't put money into somebody's pocket, as the treasurers of British trade unions have been happily finding out. Union funds are piling up in an altogether astonishing way—reserves of £50,000,000 and more! But perhaps it is not so astonishing, when you consider all those thousands of war-workers who are now contributing, the practical abolition of unemployment with its calls for relief, and the comparative freedom from strikes—at any rate, official strikes.

With all that money they ought to be able to finance quite a few big strikes when the war is over, but it is to be hoped that they won't spend it that way. There are a lot of far more beneficial, though perhaps less exciting things that a union can do with its funds.

More than once in trade-union history the possession of large reserves has been an incentive to truculence. But British trade-union leaders are a pretty level-headed lot, and they are probably better aware than most people of the difficult times that lie ahead, before the world settles down again to what used to be called "normalcy".

Sunflowers in England

Some queer industries have sprung up as a result of the war, and surely one of the queerest is the new sunflower industry down in Hertfordshire—queer certainly in a country that gets as little sunshine as this one does. Not that the sun doesn't shine in England, for it does, a soft, mellow sunshine which is full of charm, but not very full of heat. And the sunflowers would seem to require a good deal of the crude, blistering kind that they get in Russia, where this industry originated.

The Ministry of Agriculture has blessed the new enterprise, so the experts must think there is something in it—something more than an interesting gamble. It is hard to see what chance it stands of survival after the war, when the national food position will have changed. But probably almost the whole of present British agriculture is more or less in this uncertain position; and there is something very alluring about an occasional bet on a really "long shot"—about 100 to 1, I would say, in this case.

In the meantime, around the charming little village of Chipperfield in Hertfordshire, sunflowers are standing tall and more or less golden in what sun there is, and a factory is being built to deal with the crop.

Sunflower seeds furnish an oil said to be equal to olive oil for table use—if you can't get olive oil, I suppose—and a lot of subsidiary food products for cattle and poultry, as well as cellulose and potash. Nothing is wasted, in fact. A valuable as well as decorative crop. But England is not Russia, and people have still to be persuaded to use the stuff—never an easy process in this country. I should like to hear the comments of some of the local gaffers. Very rich and pungent, I imagine.

Rural Sanitation Bad

In recent years, and not merely since the war started, there has been a lot of romantic nonsense talked about life on the land, and getting back to the good red earth, and reviving rural crafts and tradition, and all the rest of it. Talked mostly, I suspect, by people who have never ploughed an acre of ground in their lives, or raised any other kind of crop than the kind that is sold in manuscript.

Occasionally a real farmer writes about the land, but he seldom has time, and when he does, he is never sentimental about it. Life on the land may be natural and healthy and satisfying, but it has other aspects, too—some of them pretty grim.

Recently the National Federation of Women's Institutes carried out a survey of the sanitary conditions in rural villages throughout the country, and has come to the conclusion that most of them are "disgraceful", and that the lack of water is a "national shame". Evacuees to one village in Kent, for instance, are said to have been restrained with difficulty from rushing back to town, because the sanitary conditions made life a burden there. Considering the ideas of sanitation that some of the evacuees have brought with them, this is certainly severe criticism. In other villages—lovely villages, too, as I can vouch—conditions are described as "Not much improved since Tudor days".

One must perhaps make a good deal of allowance for this sort of criticism. To any town-dweller, even from a London slum, certain aspects of country life are bound to seem very primitive. The fact that you can't get all the water you want just by turning on a tap may seem an intolerable privation—especially if they are expected to go out and haul the water up out of a well. But, according to the report, a great many of the wells are contaminated. It is probably true.

Not many farmers or villagers worry very much about chemical tests. Hardy race! All this may be put right some day, if the postwar planners have their way, but it is not the sort of thing that can be done in a hurry. Not in our time, I fear.

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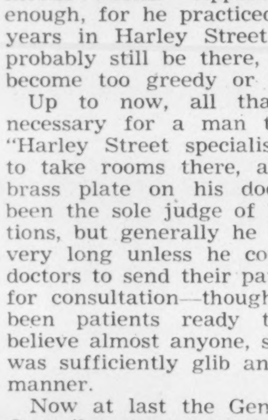

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THE BOOKSHELF

South America Set Before Us By Brilliant Native Writers

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE GREEN CONTINENT; A Comprehensive View of Latin America by its Leading Writers. Selected and edited by German Arciniegas (Ryerson, $4.25.)

IN view of the future it behooves all whose antecedents lie north of the Rio Grande to start trying to think "hemispherically." One knows of no better aid to this process than the present volume; not a text-book or compendium of statistical information. In its 500 pages it presents the life, history and natural surroundings of Latin America through the vision of the best writers that have arisen in those countries, present and past. In color, romance and variety it is as interesting a prose anthology as one has encountered.

The selections were made by Prof. German (pronounced Herman) Arciniegas, born in Bogota in 1900, a man of high attainments, at one time Minister of Education for Colombia, and for the past two years a loan professor to various universities in the United States. Bogota is no mushroom city. In 1938 it celebrated with a great fiesta the four-hundredth anniversary of its foundation, high up in the heart of the Andes, by Jiminez de Quesada in 1538. That was 70 years before the founding of Quebec, and 46 years after the discovery of America. A Bogotan of ancient family may therefore be pardoned if he is inclined to regard cities like those of English speaking Canada as parvenu.

For a century or more we have been inclined to regard South America as excessively given to the resort to arms. Singularly enough it previously enjoyed a longer period of peace than any other continent. There were no wars between those of conquest early in the 16th century until those of independence under Bolivar and others early in the 19th. In remote centres literature was cultivated, chiefly by the clergy, as some of these pages show. The prose translations from Spanish and Portuguese are clear and limpid.

No fewer than 32 writers, chiefly modern, from half as many countries are represented. The headings under which they are grouped are "Landscape and man", "The March of Time," "Bronzes and Marbles", "The Cities", and "The Color of Life." The total is indescribably interesting, and leading personalities from Saint Rose of Lima to Bolivar and Dom Pedro II, last Emperor of Brazil, appear in striking vignettes. Dom Pedro, by the way, was probably the most widely cultured man of the last century, on either hemisphere.

•

Realistic

U.S. WAR AIMS, by Walter Lippman. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.00.)

NOT by a League of Nations but by regional alliances of enduring stuff can peace be organized and enforced. Such is Mr. Lippman's conviction, here argued with uncommon force. He sees the world as four orbits; the Atlantic community, the Chinese, the Russian, and the Asiatic, each with a central culture and outer influences. Unless these are free for self-development and mutual tolerance peace cannot endure, for the danger of aggression will be constant. He favors the closest relationship between Great Britain, France, Canada, the United States and South America and pleads with the American people to forget isolationism and other relics of a bootless past.

•

A Social Gospel

FREEDOM FROM FEAR, by Louis H. Pink. (Musson, $3.50.)

THOSE who think that the world can be saved by legislation will read this book with enthusiasm. It goes through the whole catalogue of Social Security plans, insurance of all sorts, compensation, hospitalization, nutrition, and housing, and then goes on to discuss a Federation of European states, as if it were possible. The dreamy nature of the book appears in this quotation, "Improvement in the standard of living which will eliminate the under-privileged Jew and Gentile, a more efficient educational system, bringing higher education and cultural activities within the reach of all, will cure the fundamental causes of racial, religious and national hatreds in this and other countries."

•

The American Dream

AMERICA, by Stephen Vincent Benét. (Oxford, $1.75.)

IN 1942 the American office of War Information asked Mr. Benét for a short history designed to interpret the United States to the rest of the world. Already he had done so in fervent verse, *John Brown's Body* and *Western Star*. The opportunity to repaint the picture in prose he welcomed and the manuscript was completed shortly before his untimely death.

The great affirmations on individual and communal liberty he sets down in shining row, from the early days of Jamestown and Plymouth to this hour of act. The many instances where private or public conduct fell short of the ideals he records as well, but he insists that the great dream is alive and some day will be realized.

It's a short book, but a noble one, in spirit and in charm of writing.

•

The Great Withdrawal

THE LAST BATTALION, BY Alice Craig Redhead. (Talaria Publications, Cincinnati, $1.50.)

A NARRATIVE poem on the Dunkirk evacuation, interspersed with lyrics. One of these, in *ballade* measure, is reminiscent of Villon's *Mais où sont les neiges d'antan?* The tale is in the first person, as if told by a soldier of the rearguard, but there is no attempt at type-characterization. Always it is the poet speaking, and in exclamatory mood, often touched with hysteria. The work is uneven, with some fine passages, others less lofty. A strange error appears in the "Envoi." The plural of "talisman" is certainly not "talismen." The author is a prominent in the Women's Clubs of Cleveland.

•

The Music Makers

FAMOUS AMERICAN COMPOSERS, by Grace Overmyer. (Oxford, $2.50.)

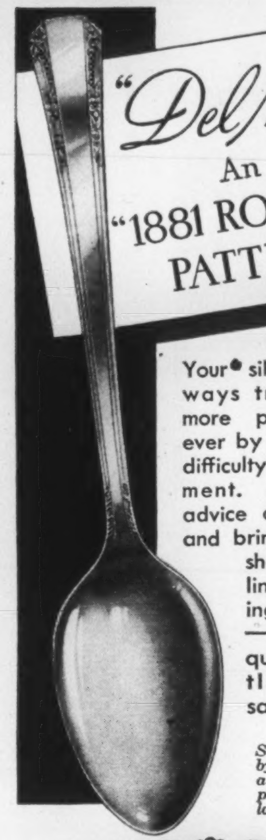
A BUSTLING little man named Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, judge, inventor, author and musician, is said to have written the first American song, "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free." Details of his life and personality are given in the first chapter of this entertaining book. Other men discussed are Lowell Mason, Stephen Collins Foster, Gottschalk, MacDowell, Sousa, Burleigh and Gershwin. Room is found also for the life-story of Theodore Thomas who played symphonic music so resolutely that at last the American people began to like it.

•

Tropic Fruits

FIRST THE FLOWER, THEN THE FRUIT, by Jannette May Lucas, Illustrated in color by Helene Carter. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

FIGS and pomegranates, grapes and melons, pineapples, bananas and persimmons are here described with the climates that best suit them and with the romantic stories that are clustered about them all. The book is as interesting to adults as to children of High School age and brings together many facts not generally known.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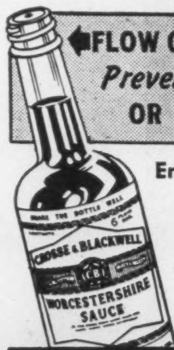
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Friends and Advisers: Effective Defense is a Spirited Offense

By E. A. PUYTON

ONE of the things I can do without is advice. I'm always getting it. From everyone. And the worst of it is that I always take it, or did. Really, I was sucker for advice. Not that it ever did me any good. It didn't, and it doesn't.

It isn't that the advice I get isn't good, because it is. I number among my family and friends some of the best and most accomplished advice-givers you could find anywhere. I don't know what the trouble is, but advice just never seems to help me.

A few years ago I experienced that most horrible of civilization's occupational diseases—a nervous collapse. Anyone who has never had one is utterly incapable of realizing just what it means so I won't try to describe it. Anyone who has had one doesn't need to have it explained.

Anyway, during that period I received more advice per foot than at any other time in my life. I visited more doctors, tried more patent medicines and home cures than I thought could have existed. My list of doctors included types all the way from those who tell you to "go along, now, and forget about yourself. Just forget about yourself" (as if that isn't what you're paying him to make you do) to the keen type who decide that deep down in your psyche there's a dismal picture of suppressed desires. I finished with doctors when, after an hour of idiotic questions and sticking with pins, one of them suddenly asked with brilliant insight: "How did your mother feel when you were born?"

Ninth of the Nine

Well, I'm the ninth in a family of nine. I gave the erudite doctor this item of news and added: "Now, how do *you* think she felt?"

He didn't say. In fact, he didn't get a chance to say. For I took my nerves fast and far from his office and never went back. That ended my visits to doctors. From then on, when I met a friend on the street who said: "You look terrible, simply terrible," and a gleam in her eye indicated she was going to suggest a cure or a doctor, I skipped by her and ran for the nearest bus.

For a long time, too, I got advice about how I should dress. Now I'm no glamor girl, neither am I dowdy—or at least, I don't think so. But I never took a great deal of interest in clothes. Consequently, whenever I bought a new outfit—more especially when I bought a hat—it was noticeably new. The usual occurrence after a mild buying spree on my part was that anywhere from two to a dozen of my dearest friends and relatives would eye me in the new creation and suggest that, well, maybe, just maybe mind you, it wasn't quite, well, did I think it was really quite my type? They would then enlarge on what they thought my type was and I got so many varied opinions that I began to feel a little like Lon Chaney.

No Glory

Finally I gave up hats altogether.

But this didn't help matters. No, indeed. This merely drew attention to my hair. And I don't think there has ever been any hair just like mine. It is not even a pretty color. If I could say it is a beautiful shade of chestnut, all its other defects could be passed by, but it isn't a beautiful shade of chestnut. It is just plain brown—or was, until it started to turn grey. Prematurely, of course! Every woman's hair is prematurely grey. And it is absolutely straight.

NOT SO DUMB

WHEN friends ask me
To be a critic
I find my tongue
Is paralytic.

No matter what
The tone they ask in,
They don't want truth
But praise to bask in.

GILEAN DOUGLAS.

I wore my hair long until a very few years ago. As a child, because my mother was of a religious sect which believed woman's crowning glory was her hair and must never be cut. Mine was no glory, crowning or otherwise, but still I couldn't get it cut, even when all the other youngsters had boyish bobs. Then, as I grew older and saw my friends spending their time and money on permanents and fingerwaves it seemed to me a simpler and much cheaper way to wear my hair than any other. However, during the period of my nervous collapse my hair started to fall. It got thinner and thinner, and added to this was an oiliness which made it look even more sparse than it was—which was pretty sparse. Finally, succumbing to advice once more, I had it cut.

Well, then started the era, for me, of permanents and fingerwaves with all their attendant agony and waste of time. And my hair was so contrary as to not "take" a good permanent nor would it hold a fingerwave for more than about two days at a time. However, I struggled along, putting it up in pin-curls and wearing a net at night which I invariably found somewhere at the bottom of the bed by morning; trying new hair-dos and a few of what are now known as hair-don'ts and generally trying to "improve my appearance." It didn't really help much, my hair always looked more like mouldering straw than anything else.

My family always were pretty blunt about it but my friends were kinder. Whenever any of them commented on it, they would try to soften the blow. An example of this is when one said: "You know, Alvina, your face is quite pretty but your hair's a *mess.*" I could have said, and most certainly would have said if I'd thought of it at the time: "Well, your hair's quite pretty, but your face is a mess." Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately for that particular friendship, I didn't think of this bright bit until much later.

Allergic to Advice

However, so susceptible to advice was I, I asked what she thought I should do. "Get your hair cut short, short and have the roots tinted." So she gave me the name of her hairdresser and the number of the dye she thought should be used, and away I went.

It is a very painful memory.

He cut my hair short, short, all right! Much too short. And something happened in the tinting process. My hair emerged a pale orange. It also became very stiff and stuck up all over my head rather like a pompadour. Only I happen to have about a dozen cowlicks and the result was my head looked like a wornout floor mop.

It has taken six months for my hair to lie down again and return to its own color. In that six months I have felt all the horrors and public shame of the pillory.

But that finished me for always with advice. From now on, when anyone makes an adverse comment on my appearance I shall look her straight in the eye and say, clearly and loudly for all around to hear: "And you, my dear, look so much better since you stopped drinking."

This dress with tasseled cap to match combines two styles, sweater and suspender dress, that rate high with the teens. Sweater is brown with blue stripes. Dress is of matching brown with skirt fullness kept to the sides. Both are of rayon jersey.

My nail polish— the same as I use in my New York and London Salons— is now only 50¢ in Canadian drug and departmental stores. Polish remover is reduced to 35¢. Hand Creams and lotions are now 75¢
Peggy Sage

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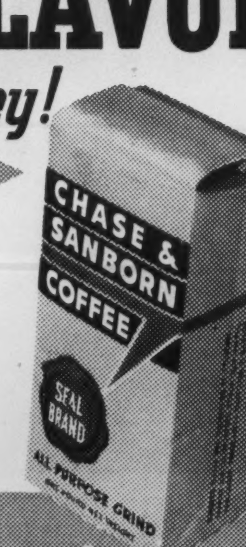

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Citizenship and Its Meaning Set Forth in a Limited Edition

By BERNICE COFFEY

WOMEN'S organizations whose work touches on citizenship will find pay ore in a brochure brought out by the Montreal City Improvement League and the Municipal Service Bureau. Very briefly, the theme is the meaning of true citizenship and its meaning to the individual. Three of the chapters are articles on the citizenship of three outstanding Canadians, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Sir John A. MacDonald, Sir George Etienne Cartier . . . all men whose high ideals of citizenship have had tremendous influence on the course of Canada and its affairs.

"Good Citizenship, — Service, not Self," the rather colorless title given the brochure, is a good-will offering to further good citizenship among Canadians and is not for sale. The cost of the publishing was absorbed by the City Improvement League and the author, Sophy L. Elliott, gave her efforts voluntarily.

Unfortunately the edition is limited, most of the copies are going to the schools, but if one can be obtained it should provide valuable material for study and discussion of a subject of vital interest to this country's future.

The Winner

Editors, writers, critics crowded the hotel suite where a reception was held to honor the author of the Canadian prize-winning novel, "Darkly the River Flows." Hosts were the two publishers of the book.

Paymaster Lieut.-Commander John A. Macdonald had just arrived from Halifax where he is serving in the Navy to receive the award of one thousand dollars. He told us he had written the book some time ago—and then had re-written it five or six times; the last time, the winning time, while he was in the Navy.

Incidentally, he's handsome in a Lord Mountbatten-ish sort of way—a fact that should help to restore the illusions of the more starry-eyed readers of fiction who feel that authors ought to compare favorably with the heroes they have created.

Something to Wear

Matters of Style: The choker or dog-collar has been revived to wear above high necklines. Those of a frugal turn of mind may have same by shortening a three or four strand pearl necklace. . . Clips and pins are wandering from their established places on necklines and shoulders down to the cuff of a glove or a sleeve, or to add a decorative touch to a plain handbag. Sets of the things are smarter than singles.

Wedding gowns in perfect condition and also veils, shoes and accessories to make complete bridal outfits are being collected by the chapters of the I.O.D.E. across Canada. They will be sent to Britain where the dresses will be loaned to service women, brides of Canadian service men and also to civilian women to provide the traditional wedding costume of white gown and veil.

Fashion shows have vanished from the contemporary scene to reappear only now and then in a Good Cause. With the co-operation of Toronto's leading shops the war savings branch of the W.V.S. will stage a fashion parade on Tuesday, October 3, in the Concert Hall of the Royal York Hotel. Its title is "Around the Clock in War Savings Time" and the clothes shown will be for all activities from dawn to dark. Mrs. Egmont Frankel will be the commentator. Admission is the purchase of four War Savings Stamps which are returned to the purchaser.

Add an ascot of snowy ermine, white doeskin gloves and daytime's coat assumes glamour for evening hours.

Revue to Cross Canada

More than 500 high schools throughout the Dominion will be staging ReMake Revues from now until Easter when 'remake' becomes part of the Home Economics curriculum. Four wardrobes of 35 garments each will circulate to the schools which will present these remake fashion revues illustrating the latest in re-making for teensters. Models will be selected by competition from local schools. Commentators will be chosen from the public speaking classes.

These high school shows are sponsored in the interests of clothing conservation by Consumer Branch, Wartime Prices and Trade Board. They are made possible through the co-operation of provincial departments of education and the pattern companies.

Opening shows took place in Toronto this week at the Remake Centre, Danforth and Western Technical schools and Northern Vocational school. Kate Aitken, W.P.T.B. conservation supervisor, commentated on the 140 remake outfits designed for co-eds. Brilliant skating costumes are made from discarded flannel dressing gowns, smartly tailored jumper dresses from worn spring coats and soft pretty date dresses from mother's wardrobe . . . all of them in the new vivid, exciting colors and well-cut in the new winter styles which bespeak sophistication for Juniors.

Next week the High School ReMake Revue moves to Montreal.

French flair for design remained vital through Paris' occupation. Above, patent leather shoe trimmed in red, white, blue. Gold piping.

Court shoes have pearl-studded leather toe piece and diamentes forming a crown at the instep. Notice the extreme height of the heels.

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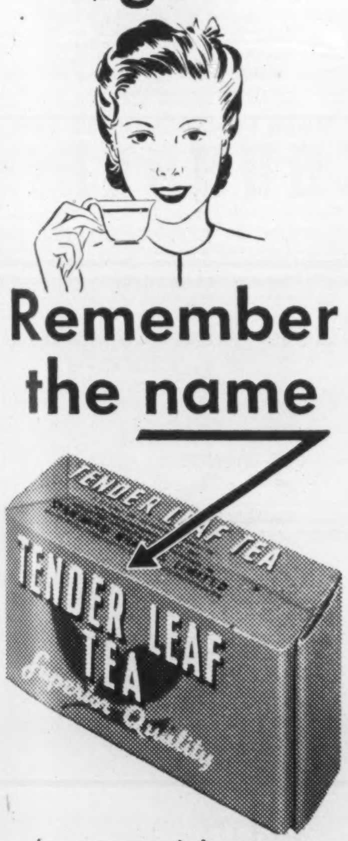

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HEINZ STRAINED FOODS

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 55

MAKE THINGS LAST!

There is still plenty in Canada—lots of things not rationed. These are the things we should ration ourselves. It's just good sense to do without luxuries—to make things last. Every dollar we save today will buy so much more in peacetime tomorrow. That's the way to protect the price ceiling—to protect our own interests in post-war days.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

"Pelleas" and the Other Operas Sung by Metropolitan Stars

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

SO long as one can remember Montreal and Toronto have been enjoying casual visits by itinerant Grand Opera companies, and the public has a working familiarity with the standard repertory of Italian and French Opera, augmented by listening to Metropolitan broadcasts, although of late years novelties have been almost unknown. Local music lovers, until they saw the productions by great operatic singers at Massey Hall last week, were hardly aware that Opera involves good acting as well as singing, and that minor roles provide vivid opportunities for gifted artists. France-Film of Montreal has laid three cities under a debt of gratitude. The old lyric works take on new and unexpected life when interpreted by casts as fine as can be assembled in the world.

It was the insistence of the Art Director, Wilfrid Pelletier, that forced on Toronto the first production here of Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande", the most important music-drama of the century. The defect of it lies in the prolixity of certain scenes, particularly, the death of Melisande; a prolixity due to Maeterlinck who bitterly opposed any deletions. If Debussy were to be permitted to set the drama to music he must use every phrase.

Today people hardly realize the immense prestige of the dramatist at the time when Debussy was working on the score. Maeterlinck was called "the Belgian Shakespeare" an extravagant compliment.

Sympathy, fervor and profoundly analytic quality made Mr. Pelletier's rendering glorious.

The Singers

While Bidu Sayao did not suggest tragedy of destroyed loveliness as profoundly as did Mary Garden, (the original Melisande) in the final death-scene, she was, in the idyllic episodes, an embodied lyric that haunts the memory. Pelleas, later allocated to the tenor voice, was originally a baritone, and Martial Sangher, the finest of all his interpreters, is a high baritone. His singing and acting were lustrous; clearly symbolical of all that is beautiful in young manhood. Lawrence Tibbett is a superb actor and has lately regained the quality of a great voice, for a time under eclipse. His intensity of expression, as the hateful and sinister Golaud, gave balance to the production. The child Yniold was Debussy's most difficult problem. He is a tiny lad of whom Golaud makes sinister use; but in music drama little lads must be sung by maturing maidens. Lillian Raymondi was charming, but one had to use one's imagination to transform her comely underpinnings into the spindly little props of a lisping boy. None could have been finer in authority and exposition than Nicolo Moscona (Arkel), Margaret Harshaw (Genevieve) and Louis D'Angelo (the Doctor).

The rank and file of opera singers like better the old standard works such as "The Barber of Seville". This work, largely owing to the personality of Adelina Patti, was at one time the most popular of all operas. "Une voce poco fa" is the aria in which all youthful coloratura singers seek recognition. Patrice Munsel, the nineteen-year-old aspirant from Spokane, is thrilling in voice, with a winsome personality that promises well for her future. She was honored in the great cast which surrounded her. It was a joy to see the facile team-work of dulcet-voiced Nino Martini; the mellow baritone Figaro, Francesco Valentino; the superb basso Ezio Pinza, and the unique buffo, Baccaloni. The two latter are magnificent comedians, *facile princeps* in their roles of Basilio and Bartolo.

Improved "Lucia"

Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" struck me as a rather absurd opera in the scratch productions of other days, despite the Mad Scene and the Sextette. But when rendered by superb bravura singers under a vital conductor with a large orchestra it becomes a different thing. One understood the thrill and stimulus of the work as Donizetti conceived it. Theatrical environment gave a more fervent intensity to the singing of Lily Pons and Jan Peerce than they have displayed on the concert platform and I found myself carried away by the excitement of it all. Miss Pons' flawless singing of the most extended and difficult scene ever composed for the human voice was enhanced by the distinction and animation she imparted to her role. Sincere, emotional power gave depth to the beautiful tones of Mr. Peerce. The supporting voices of Valentino, Moscona, Thelma Votipka and John Dudley made the Sextette indescribably impressive.

Beaudet and Jobyn

Two Canadians figured prominently in Gounod's "Faust". Jean Marie Beaudet, supervisor of music for CBC served as guest conductor and handled the famous ensemble effects and the elaborate score with authority and ease. The title role was sung by Raoul Jobyn, French Canadian tenor, who in recent seasons has risen to eminence at the Metropolitan. He is not gifted as an actor, but his voice is of high robust quality, well produced and emotionally stimulating. The outstanding features were the Valentine of Martial Sangher, beautifully sung, distinguished in bearing, and imbued with tragic power, and Pinza's unapproachable Mephisto, the most diabolical, yet unexaggerated portrayal of a mocking fiend I have witnessed. Pinza's tones did really seem to come from Hell. Nadine Connor as Marguerite did not reveal her potentialities until the last scene when her singing was thrilling and ecstatic. Minor roles were well sung and ensembles, like the Kermesse scene, were admirable.

As a production, the greatest triumph of the eminent stage director, Desire Defrere was Verdi's "Traviata". Two ensembles showing Parisian gay society in the Second Empire were superb in grouping and movement. The animation and pathos of the score were memorably revealed. The Violetta of Bidu Sayao was not only supremely fine vocally, bel canto in its purest development, but her acting of a role played on the spoken stage by many women of genius, superbly beautiful and touching. Nino Martini gave a most finished and magnetic performance of the lover role, and as the father, Francesco Valentino could not have been bettered in tonal power and dignity of bearing.

Kostelanetz Returns

Despite a wealth of counter attractions an audience well beyond 5,000 greeted the famous conductor Andre Kostelanetz last week on his return to conduct the last four of the 1944 Promenade Symphony series. He is so magnetic and has so distinctive a touch in certain types of music that he invariably delights Prom. audiences. The most impressive outburst of enthusiasm was for Liszt's "Les Preludes."

Classics figured largely in the program of the captivating pianiste Lubka Kolessa. Her principal number was Weber's Conzertstueck in G major, one of the most popular concertos of the 19th Century. Though it passes for absolute music nowadays it is really an attempt to tell the story of a lady's mourning for her knight whom, she dreams, has been killed in the Crusades, and who dramatically returns. Weber devised a great variety of melodious effects which, with the pianiste's lovely touch and sparkling technical finesse were brilliant and decisive.

Thomas L. Thomas, eminent Welsh baritone, at Eaton Auditorium, Oct. 4 in a concert in aid of the Welsh War Victims Fund. Wilfrid Powell will be at the organ, playing Welsh airs.

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FILM AND THEATRE

Of the "Boy, oh Boy" Approach in Filming a Dramatic Tale

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT sometimes happens that film directors fall into the same embarrassing error as magazine advertisers—they oversell their idea. All through "Address Unknown" I was teased by some remembered parallel and towards the end of the film I was able to pin it down. It was that picture of a big rugged man gleefully eating breakfast food, with cries of "Boy, Oh Boy!"

"Boy, oh boy, how good this is!" cries the advertisement hero. And "Boy, oh boy, how terrific this is!" one can imagine the director of "Address Unknown" chanting, as he piles on the architectural detail and the fatal monstrous shadows, and then plants a Max Reinhardtish theatrical spectacle right in the middle of the picture, with cowled grotesque figures inching interminably across the screen. "Boy, oh boy, this will knock them cold!" It knocked us cold all right. Cold as a fish!

"Address Unknown" in its original version was a tense and brooding novel and the impact of its theme—the story of a Jewish art dealer's ingenious revenge on his disloyal partner in Germany—was at once sparing and powerful. The film version unfortunately depends on a sort of portentous symbolism in its sets and lighting, and in the end the story is hopelessly lost in the "treatment". Altogether it is a particularly sad example of what happens when a director forgets that the camera is a sensitive device intended to make us feel and see simultaneously, and not a blunt instrument for hitting us over the head.

Another Instance

The current "The Adventures of Mark Twain" was reviewed in this column some weeks ago. It may be worth going back to however, if only to point the objections noted above. "The Adventures of Mark Twain" is fine in the early part of the film when the camera is moving securely among Mississippi scenes that hold their own self-contained interest and authority. In the final sequences of the film however the director runs into difficulties, for he has to show Mark Twain not only as a world-lecturer but as the greatest and most convulsing lecturer the world has ever seen. So, falling back on the familiar Boy, oh boy! treatment, he shows Dutch audiences, Chinese audiences, Hindu audiences, suitably convulsed by the great man's American wit. In the meantime American movie-audiences sit back bewildered and apathetic, wondering when the point of the joke is coming.

Modified O'Neill

"The Hairy Ape" is a much modified descendant of the original or O'Neill ape, and if you are a seasoned movie-goer you can easily pick out the difference between the two studies, even if you have never seen the stage drama. The motivation in the film version is pretty obscure. "I make the ship go," is the stoker-hero's obsession; and while this is motivation of a sort it isn't quite enough to make the plot go for an hour and a half. The heroine's background, which is solidly filled in, includes a penthouse and a remarkable bathroom in which Susan Hayward inevitably takes a bubble bath.

Some minor characters have been added including the heroine's unaccountable girl-friend, a pure Elsie Dinsmore characterization, in contrast to Miss Hayward's, which is pure Jezebel. The Hairy Ape himself is played by William Bendix who is such an incorrigible comic that the audience continued to titter even through his moments of agonized dementia. There were moments at the last when the film seemed to stand a chance of an O'Neill ending, with William Bendix strangled by the ape in the zoo, or, failing that, Susan Hayward strangled by William Bendix. But these were bypassed in favor of a happy ending. As you can see a lot of O'Neill had to be tossed overboard. Enough has survived however, in lines and situations, to make "The Hairy Ape" a reasonably interesting picture, if not quite reasonable O'Neill. The best thing in the film is Susan Hayward's performance, which is lively and vicious enough to ensure her nothing but nasty roles from now on.

• •

An Ancient Play Vividly Modern

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"OTHELLO" as produced by Margaret Webster, presented this week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, becomes a strangely modern play, lighted everywhere by Shakespeare's timeless magic, yet filled with the violence, the prejudice and the terrible will-to-destruction of our own era. It is a superb production which moves with such spirit and intensity that even the debatable points in its plot and characterization—the too-credulous character of the Moor, the business of the stolen handkerchief, the ambiguous role of Emilia — become acceptable and moving.

Paul Robeson's Othello stands, as it should, as the pillar of the production. Mr. Robeson is always magnificent as a presence and a voice; but Miss Webster's direction, supported by the brilliant acting of Jose Ferrer, makes it clear that the chief interest of the dramatist himself lay in the character of Iago, next to Hamlet the most complex and subtle of all Shakespearean creations. In Jose Ferrer's hands every shade of subtlety and complexity is retained; at the same time a character completely and cynically dedicated to evil is made humanly intelligible. It is a remarkable performance, intellectual in its conception and physically so fluent that it becomes at times almost a diabolical ballet.

Uta Hagen's performance as Desdemona is beautiful and touching, though a little lacking in variety. Even her playful moments have a gentle lamenting quality and she tends to fade a little in the presence of the volatile Emilia who, as played by Edith King, is a constant and lively delight. The whole production is brilliantly enhanced by the sets, at once traditional and imaginative, designed by Robert Edmund Jones, and by the costuming which is beautiful and right and undistracting. There is enough visual splendor in "Othello" to make a spectacle in itself. But the Moorish ornateness and the gold and burgundy velvet are used here to support the half-Oriental drama and never to compete with it.

Paul Robeson and Uta Hagen in the tragedy of "Othello", appearing at the Royal Alexandra, week of Sept. 25.

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CONCERNING FOOD

High-Chair Set Has Legitimate Complaint About Its Cuisine

By JANET MARCH

"'E JUST 'as a little bit of what we 'as" was said to be the classic Cockney answer to questions about children's diets. Of course it was an answer which would scare a pediatrician green, for in the Cockney's case it might mean that quite liberal allowances of beer and fish and chips would be fed to the young. Certainly orange juice and leafy green vegetables carefully cooked were not favored foods in London's East End.

Frightened, perhaps, by this attitude about the child's interior economy some pediatricians dreamed up diet lists which meant that the child never ate anything the adults had, save perhaps orange juice, and even that he probably had at some queer hour like seven or eleven o'clock. All the rest of the child's food was sieved or boiled or treated in some special way. All too often nourishing foods were badly cooked—maybe they still are for some unfortunate children. The cereal had its salt left out, the liver was over-cooked, the baked potato had no butter on it, and the rice pudding was raisinless.

The small child couldn't get anywhere with complaints, and all he could do was spit his saltless, butterless spinach all over the room, and throw his coddled egg on the floor. If 'e 'ad been 'aving a bit of what the family 'ad the family would have kicked so hard at the character-less cooking that things would improve.

No doubt small children still are being given small lukewarm messes of pureed foods heated up in a cup which sometimes upsets into the boiling water in which it is standing and makes the flavor of the mixture even thinner and more miserable than it was before. However lacking in excitement this diet may be though the children of today seem to grow up with straight ricketless legs and a liking for cod liver oil, and we all take off our hats to the pediatricians who were the first boys to see the real importance of nutrition.

At first, probably to sell the idea that many foods were not suitable for small children, they made up pretty strict rules for the young parents to keep. Nowadays with the idea of careful feeding for everyone so generally accepted some of these have been relaxed a bit. Then too, the adult does, or should, get more sensibly chosen food himself so that the child can have adult meals sooner. This gives relief to the cook, whoever she may be, for it's easier to cook three meals than six, and even despised spinach slips down when everyone seems to be enjoying it.

To help people who cater for children there is a new book called, a little vaingloriously, "All About Feeding Children" by Milton J. E. Senn, M.D. and Phyllis Krafft Newill. (Doubleday Doran.) If it doesn't tell quite all it tells an awful lot, and tells it simply and sensibly. Most of the questions a new mother would like to ask her doctor, are answered here; and they can find advice about sterilizing nipples, preparing feedings and even how best to "burp" the baby. If there were no pediatricians or other doctors available a mother still could do a fine job on feeding her child well—granted that the child wasn't suffering from any disease which required a special diet—if she had this book to guide her.

Dr. Senn believes in common sense in dealing with children. For instance, if a tiny baby cries for a two A.M. feeding give it to him—don't let him lie and cry for two hours. All the first half of the book is given over to advice, with diet lists for the various ages. The last half is largely recipes interlarded with sensible advice and with the quantities small. This is the sort of thing you find here and there. "If you say 'Come darling and eat up all the string beans and Mother will give you a dish of lovely dessert' you can't blame your youngster for gathering the impression that you don't think much of string beans whereas you feel dessert is something very elegant indeed."

At the top of each recipe is a notation telling what age the recipe should be used for — "Suitable for children over twelve months old." The recipes are clearly given and are easy to follow; for example, here is one for Liver and Beef soup which everyone who has fed small children knows in a can, only these days the cans aren't always in the row on the shelf so it's useful to know how to make it.

Liver and Beef Soup

¼ lb. lean beef diced
¼ lb. beef or pig liver, diced
2 tablespoons raw rice
1 medium sized carrot
1 cup spinach
2 cups cold water
Pinch of salt

Scrub, scrape and dice the carrot. Wash spinach and chop to make a cupful. Wash rice. Put all ingredients together into pan, cover, and bring to boil over low heat. Simmer gently for one hour. Strain through fine-meshed sieve for baby less than 6 months old, through coarse meshed sieve or food mill for older child. Don't try to force the beef through—just the liver and the vegetables. Cool and store in covered jar in refrigerator.

The desserts given are simple—for instance this one for

Spanish Cream

1 teaspoon gelatin
1 cup cold milk
2½ tablespoons sugar
1 egg
¼ teaspoon vanilla
Few grains of salt

Put gelatin and milk in top of double boiler, place over boiling water and scald milk. Add sugar and stir until dissolved. Separate egg. Beat yolk slightly using fork. Pour milk mixture over yolk slowly, stirring constantly. Return to double boiler and cook until mixture coats a spoon, stirring constantly (about three minutes). Remove from heat and add vanilla. Add salt to egg white and beat until stiff. Fold into milk mixture. Chill in refrigerator until partially set. Beat again, or mixture will jell in two layers. (Some people admire this effect—if you do, omit the second beating.) Return to refrigerator and chill until firm. Makes 2 adult and 2 small portions.

The last chapters deal with sandwiches for school lunches (this gives a page of good sandwich fillings) and one chapter provides a fine glossary of terms and a table of equivalents which at some time or other all cooks have searched for madly. Altogether if you are cooking for children for the first time, or without a doctor at the other end of a telephone, you will find this book invaluable.

Doctors know that the need of the human organism for Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) is increased by fever and are prescribing Ascorbic Acid tablets as a relief to hay fever sufferers. Libby's Gentle Press Tomato Juice is an excellent source of Vitamin C.

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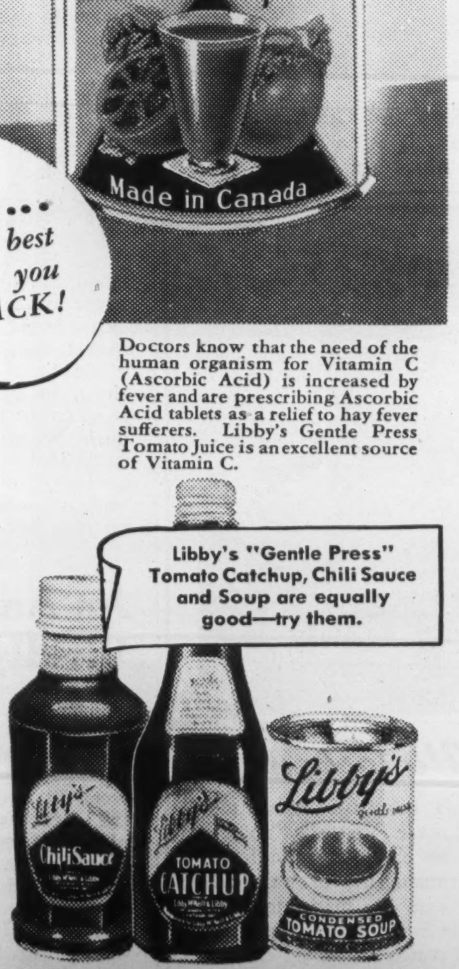

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THE OTHER PAGE

How Foolish to Race When There Are Girls Who Want to Win

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

ERIE went to the Sunday School picnic only because her mother insisted. The picnic was held as usual in Thatcher's Grove and the classes ate lunch with their teachers. It was a beautiful day as unfortunately all Sunday School picnic days were beautiful, the sun shone like brass, the sky was so blue that it looked hard. Miss Fowler, Erie's teacher, looked at her wrist watch and said merrily:

"I want all my girls to join in the games. We want to have the best picnic we ever had and that means nobody must hang back. We want everybody to take part."

"She's looking at me," Erie thought, "but I won't look up." She searched through the grass for the four-leaf clover she was always on the point of finding.

"Here comes Mr. Shepherd, girls, to start the contests. He works so hard for the picnic, we must all help him make it a success."

Mr. Shepherd was Erie's enemy. She could forgive him for insisting that she recite at the Christmas entertainment for though she was nervous about reciting she liked it too. But after Easter her aversion toward Mr. Shepherd steadily increased.

"I'll tell him we're ready," Miss Fowler said brightly. She never saw that the girls behind her were making faces or heard their loud talking.

Erie pushed back her long straight fair hair and began to squirm quietly backwards out of the class circle.

"Where are you going, Erie dear?"

"Over to mother."

"There's nobody like mother, is there? But come right back to take part in the games. We want the class to keep together."

Erie walked till she was well away from Miss Fowler's group and then she ran to the bench on which her mother sat. She envied the calm of the women knitting and mending in the maple shade. They did what they liked, they were safe from Miss Fowler and Mr. Shepherd. At the Sunday School picnic her mother too was her enemy.

ERIE did not hate racing because she could not win. She was slender and small but she had never been good even at rope-skipping. When one of the other girls stood in the flying ellipse of the rope, jumping lightly, now on one foot, now on both, Erie could never remember that things were different when she stepped into the rope-sweep. Her feet when she tried to jump seemed a yard long and as heavy as stones and they were no more wieldy when she tried to run. How foolish for her to race in the hot sun against girls who liked to race, who wanted to win and would win.

"Girls eight to ten!" shouted Mr. Shepherd. The runners bounced out and were ranged in line. Erie crouched miserably on the grass beside her mother. In the next race she would have to run and she could not, she simply could not.

"Mother," she whispered, "Mother, do I have to race?" She held her breath. Every year since she had been old enough to run at all, the answer had been,

"Yes certainly, dear. Run with the other girls."

We must all help make the picnic a success, her mother would say that. Why must the picnic be a success? Why must there be a picnic at all? She waited. Her mother said nothing and the silence gave her courage to look up. Her mother had laid down the sock she was knitting and was looking at her with a grave, thoughtful expression.

"We have this same argument every year," she said quietly. "Why don't you want to race, Erie?"

She had never been asked that question before and her throat stiffened with excitement so that she could scarcely answer. "Oh mother, I just hate it. I feel so—oh, it's awful. Mother, do I have to?" She had not explained after all; there were no words for the way she felt about racing but her eyes filled with tears. Her mother's hand patted her arm.

"Then you don't need to race."

For a second she could scarcely keep the tears back.

"I didn't know you felt like that about it," her mother added gently. "You needn't ever race again."

"Girls ten to thirteen! Come on, girls, let's see what speed you can make!"

ERIE had never before heard those words with calmness. She smiled now and slid her hand into her mother's. The feeling of oneness with her mother, the sense that at that moment they understood each other as they had not done before, exalted her. She saw Miss Fowler beckon and calmly looked away. She felt an exquisite sense of freedom and wholeness; there was nothing now for her to dread, no pressure upon her which she could neither understand nor resist.

"Erie, you'll have to hurry, dear," Miss Fowler exclaimed, panting up. "Come with the class. The girls are all in line."

"Erie isn't going to run," her mother answered coolly.

"Oh dear, I'm sorry to hear that. I wanted all my girls to run. I hope you're feeling all right, Erie dear."

"She just doesn't want to run," her mother repeated. It was quite simple. The sky was soft and lovely now.

Mr. Shepherd, as the program ground on, looked tired and very hot, but there was no one to relieve him for the men and older boys had retired to an inner part of the grove to play baseball. Younger children slept on their mothers' laps, middle-sized ones fought over popcorn balls and soon very few were left to carry out Mr. Shepherd's long and iron-bound list of events. For years Erie had dreaded the very sight of Mr. Shepherd, the very sound of his voice. Now for the first time she really looked at him and she saw that he was a tired, patient man trying against odds to do what seemed to him to be his duty.

"Spoon and potato race," he called hoarsely, wiping his forehead with a wet handkerchief. "Girls for the spoon and potato race."

The prizes were only lollipops and the children had lollipops already. Only three girls languidly presented themselves.

"Any more girls for the spoon and potato race?" He looked round, still mopping his forehead, his mouth widening in a patient, apologetic smile. He knew that everyone was tired of races yet the committee had made out the program and he was not the man to depart from it.

"Any more girls? Just one more." As he spoke one of his three contestants wandered away.

ERIE jumped up, ran forward and joined the other two. She dropped her potato half way down the course, lost the race and came back laughing to her mother's side. It was easy to race, the easiest thing in the world. It was really fun.

Her mother looked bewildered and a little annoyed. "I thought you hated to race," she said.

It was useless to try to explain; Erie could not explain it to herself. She saw Miss Fowler fluttering back and forth, calling, trying to keep her class together. Erie didn't see why the class should be kept together but suddenly she felt sorry for Miss Fowler.

"I'm going over with the class," she said. She bent down and kissed her mother's startled face before she ran over and plopped down in Miss Fowler's reluctant circle.

Passing Landseer's Lions in Trafalgar Square are a number of the Canadian school teachers who went to England to help in caring for children whose lives were being disrupted under the blitz. Although the worst of the bombing is over, this unit will stay abroad for the duration.

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EATON'S

Bretton Woods Plan Is Again Under Attack

By JAMES ELLIOTT

Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, has put forth counter proposals to the Bretton Woods International Fund and Reconstruction Bank, which latter, he claims, are "unrealistic and unnecessarily complex".

The author says that plans for world reconstruction such as those proposed by Aldrich will not solve the problem, nor will any other which limits itself to the key-country approach and does not recognize that the problem has to be tackled on a world scale.

ONCE again Bretton Woods is under attack! This time the fire comes from the well-known Winthrop Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank. In his opinion the proposals for an International Fund and Reconstruction Bank are "unrealistic and unnecessarily complex" and he submits that they should not be adopted by the U.S. Congress.

In their place he puts forward a plan for a dollar-pound stabilization based primarily on an outright grant from the U.S. to Britain. Any currency agreement, however, should be preceded by a trade conference between the U.S. and the United Kingdom together with other members of the British Commonwealth. This conference should deal with tariff barriers, imperial preferences, export subsidies, bulk purchasing and regional currency arrangements.

Other nations could eventually stabilize their currencies in relation to the pound-dollar basis. For those who needed it help could be provided through the Export-Import Bank which would be given increased borrowing powers.

Superficially, there is merit in Aldrich's proposals and they will undoubtedly find many supporters in the U.S. However, exception must be taken to some of his major arguments. It is probably true that the machinery set up at Bretton is complex and baffles the mind of the average person but then so is the problem of securing world currency stabilization. It also must be understood that the experts who met there were thoroughly aware that the steps which they were taking were only the preliminaries to those that must necessarily follow in the form of trade conferences. Their proposals may be compared to a complicated machine without any power to make it go, but now that the machine had been built steps can be taken to hook up the power.

Evidence that such steps are coming was given the other day in Sec. of State Cordell Hull's reply to President Roosevelt's letter. In this statement which was given wide publicity, he proposed a series of discussions between the United States and other United Nations on the subject of international commercial policy, including the elimination and curbing of German cartel activities. This is the call for which most nations have been rather impatiently awaiting since the conclusions of the Bretton Woods discussions. Very few of those countries which were present at that conclave would consider officially accepting the plans until either the U.S. or Britain had given its approval or until the even more complex trade problems had been partially ironed out.

Yet the plans to be effective should receive approval by the various governments by May, 1945. One of the chief reasons for delay has probably been the coming elections in the U.S., since a switch in governments might produce a change in policy. If Roosevelt is returned to office, more than likely Hull will be given the green light to proceed with his "policies of reciprocal free trade."

Basically, therefore, there is no great difference of opinion between Aldrich's stress on the importance of trade conferences and the views

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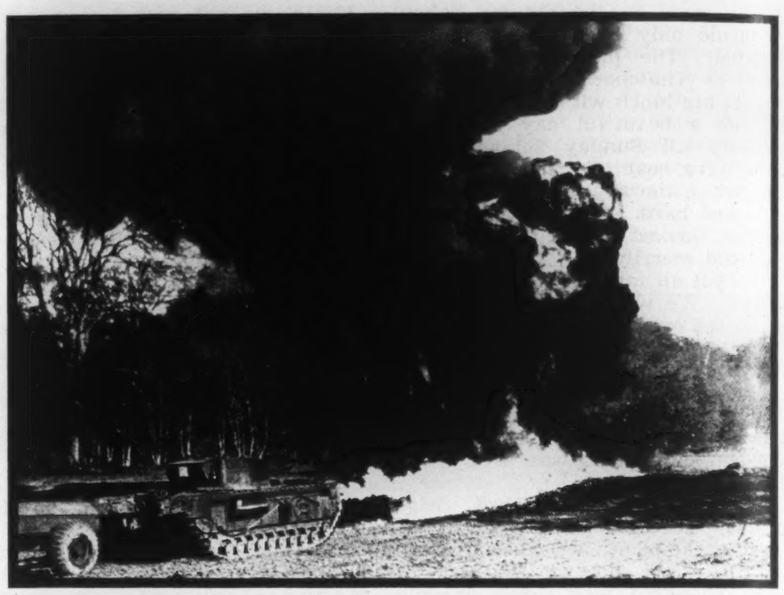
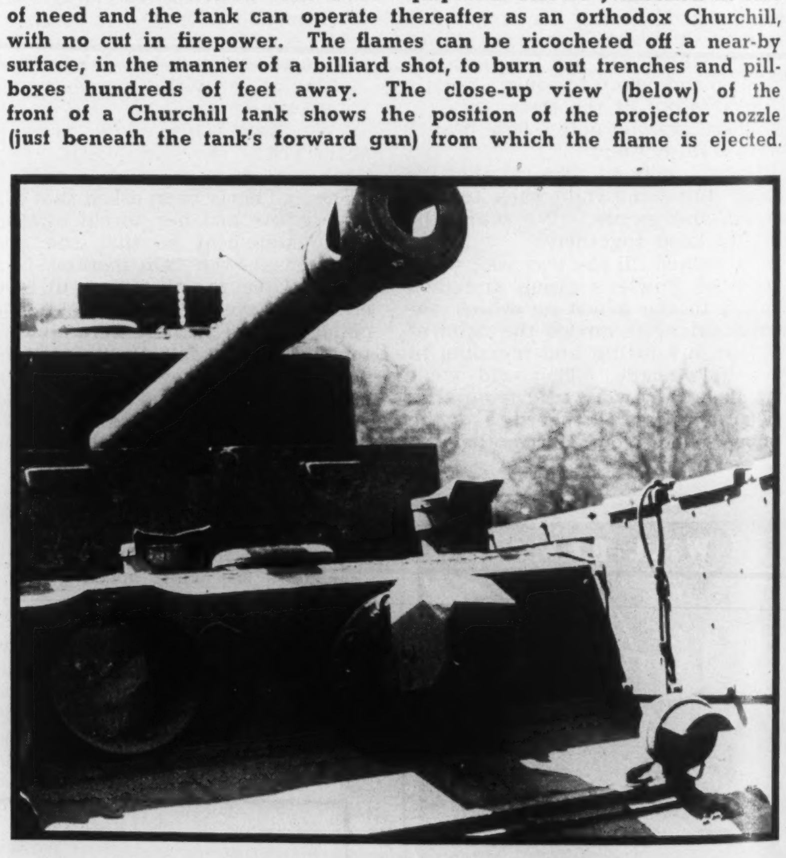
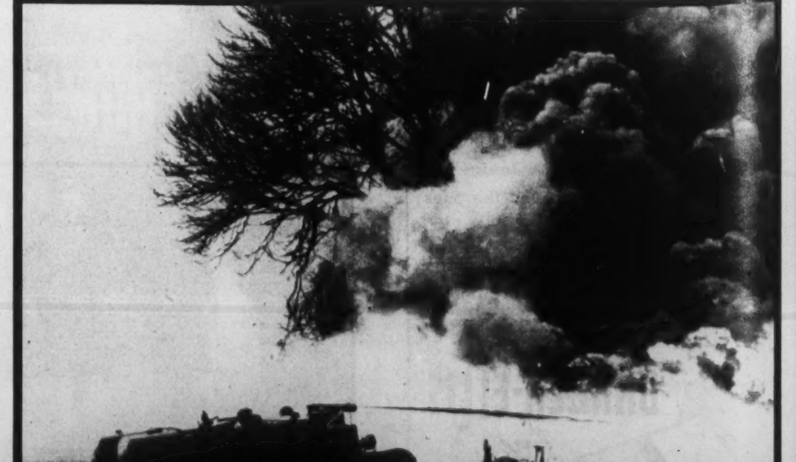
Allied Flame-Throwing Tanks Are Highly Lethal Weapons



Used with deadly effect in burning a path for British and Canadian forces through Hitler's strongpoints in France, Belgium and Holland, Britain's new powerful flame-throwers have proved to be greatly superior to their German counterparts in range and ferocity. Chief among them is this fire-breathing 41-ton Churchill "Crocodile", a tank-mounted flame-thrower capable of hurling its lethal blaze 450 feet ahead and even around corners. It carries its fuel (of a special new type) in an armored trailer towed behind the tank. The flame equipment can be jettisoned in case of need and the tank can operate thereafter as an orthodox Churchill, with no cut in firepower. The flames can be ricocheted off a near-by surface, in the manner of a billiard shot, to burn out trenches and pill-boxes hundreds of feet away. The close-up view (below) of the front of a Churchill tank shows the position of the projector nozzle (just beneath the tank's forward gun) from which the flame is ejected.



The "Wasp", another type of flame-thrower, shown below, has the advantage of extreme manoeuverability, for it is fitted to a carrier with bullet-proof body and can be taken forward under fire to burn out strongpoints.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Watch Your Step, Mr. Douglas!

By P. M. RICHARDS

PREMIER Douglas of Saskatchewan is going to do some interesting experimenting in provincial socialization of industry. While private enterprise is not to be completely ousted, there is to be public ownership, he announces, of "utilities" in the province. And "utilities", as Mr. Douglas sees them, are not only such things as electric power generation and distribution, street-car systems and bus lines, but also milk distribution, processing plants, produce and livestock pools, refineries, implement companies, grocery stores and perhaps packing plants.

Utilities, in the Saskatchewan view, thus comprise a pretty broad cross-section of the province's business life; broad enough, in fact, to permit the inclusion of any and all units and fields of business enterprise. Since the only basis of existence of any commercial or industrial undertaking is the public's demand for its product or service, it would seem that any enterprise, including the production of such items as hair restorer, chewing gum and girdles, may reasonably be considered a utility and be taken over by the province.

Mr. Douglas, with intent to reassure, says that his government does not intend to rob anyone; that compensation will be paid "on the basis of the actual physical assets of the enterprise involved", and "on the basis of the money invested in it," but that "we do not want to pay large sums of money for watered stocks and fictitious speculative values." Who will judge whether stocks are watered and values fictitious? On what basis will values be determined? Investors and enterprisers will not find reassurance in the statement.

Will Bad Business Drive Out Good?

Mr. Douglas probably has heard of "Gresham's Law", a principle applying to the international movement of money from a country which has two kinds of money in circulation, one of greater intrinsic worth than the other. Sir Thomas Gresham's experience with foreign trade and foreign exchange convinced him that "bad money drives out good". Mr. Douglas is likely to find that, no less certainly, bad business drives out good. Investors and enterprisers, free to select a field for their operations, will not be likely to choose Saskatchewan. In fact, a flight of capital from Saskatchewan may be looked for—and not only of capital, but of men of brains and initiative as well.

Saskatchewan's premier, no doubt, sincerely wishes to do well for his people, but surely it may be questioned that a policy which drives capital from the province and discourages or kills individual enterprise can prove beneficial over the long-term. And discouragement of enterprise in Saskatchewan cannot help but operate to discourage enterprise in other western provinces and indeed throughout Canada to some degree. And this at a time when it was never so necessary, if Canadian hopes for postwar social and economic improvement are to be realized, that productive enterprise be nourished and brought to new fruitfulness. This column certainly has no prejudice against collective enterprise—practically all business is itself the product of collective action—but we believe it would be fatal in this country to carry collectivism to the point of killing individual initiative.

The course Mr. Douglas and his associates have embarked upon is the course of state socialism, though it cannot possibly be carried to its logical and necessary (if it is to have any chance of success) development by a provincial government that has not sovereign powers. Do the people of Saskatchewan want state socialism? There is no evidence that they do. In fact, such evidence as exists warrants the contrary belief. Are the people of Canada willing to be regimented as, for instance, the people of Russia are regimented? Gallup Poll answers do not suggest they are.

Canada Least Suited to Socialism

What the CCF socialists have apparently not realized is that, of all countries, Canada is about the least suited to the institution of state socialism. That's because we depend, to a greater degree than any other important country with the possible exception of Britain, upon the fruits of export trade for the maintenance of our standards of living. Canada has been equipped by nature to produce a fairly limited range of primary products in much greater abundance than we can use ourselves. We maintain our national standards of living—the highest in the world outside the United States—by exchanging our surplus for the products of other countries. But there are other caterers to this vital export market, and the business goes to the lowest-cost suppliers. We must be able to compete successfully as to price, and the determinant of price is cost of production. Thus, if socialistic practices in Canada result in raising the cost of production of our export goods unduly, our export trade will diminish, perhaps die.

The truth is that Canadians largely do not work for themselves but for the foreign buyers of their products. The records show that Canada's periods of prosperity coincide with her periods of large export sales, and those of depression with small export sales. The volume of employment varies accordingly.

The CCFers can do all the socializing of industry they like, but if the direct or indirect results are the diminishment of production, export trade and employment, they will not last very long. Canada has a very nice export trade now. It would be more than a pity to lose it.

(Continued from Page 26)

of the conferees at Bretton Woods. The real difference lies in that Aldrich thinks of such discussions on a limited scale between Britain, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, whereas those who support the Bretton Woods proposals consider it necessary to tackle the trade problems on a world scale.

Political Dynamite

There is no doubt that the acceptance of the International Bank and Fund proposals by the United States Congress may be difficult to secure but politically speaking it would be even more difficult to get Congress to grant large sums of outright aid to the United Kingdom. Aldrich's suggestion contains too much political dynamite. It would constantly be used as a bone of contention and harped on by those who wished to foster anti-British sentiment. In contrast, the Bretton Woods proposal for a quota contribution from the U.S. to the Bank and the Fund would make it an impersonal matter and would also spread the risk for the U.S. In addition, it would not create the same degree of resentment amongst the smaller nations who increasingly feel that in most matters they are not being sufficiently consulted.

Aldrich, like some other U.S. bankers, wants to enlarge the powers of the Export-Import Bank for loans to worthy borrowers both for stabilization and reconstruction purposes. In this way he probably thinks that greater control can be exercised by those who loan the money. Apparently, the experience of the past with countries like Germany and people like Schacht has left little impression. In addition, as Henry C. Simons, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago, points out in the September issue of *Fortune*, those who oppose the plans of Bretton Woods on the fear of international bureaucratic controls fail to realize that by enlarging the powers of the Export-Import Bank they would be supporting in effect an "executive agency unamenable to action by rule of law and beyond reach of legislative control."

With regard to his suggestion for international trade unhampered by tariffs, arbitrary import quotas, regional preferences, linked utilization arrangements, bilateral barter agreements, import monopolies, export subsidies and arbitrary customs procedures, there can be no real disagreement, even though they will provide thorny problems when they come up for discussion. At Bretton Woods, President Roosevelt, in welcoming the delegates by letter, declared that "only through a dynamic and soundly expanding world economy can the living standards of individuals be advanced to levels which will permit a full realization of our hopes for the future." That phrase "dynamic and expanding economy" epitomizes the constructive side of our present capitalist economy. Whenever it stagnates, for whatever reason, troubles follow.

Not Permit Expansion

If any of the postwar plans are to work they must be on a world basis and permit continued expansion of trade and capital. Aldrich's plan would not do this despite his talk about elimination of bilateral agreements, regional preferences and implementation of Article 4 of the Atlantic Charter (which advocates access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world by all states) since his proposal for an agreement with Britain would definitely create suspicions amongst other powers, particularly France and Russia, that an economic bloc was being built up against them. If such a disastrous situation did develop the political disadvantages would far outweigh any apparent economic advantages.

The same argument applies to his suggestion for tariff reductions between Britain and the U.S. Such measures should be on a world scale and worked out if possible, through international trade conferences. In principle, his idea of tariff reductions can only be greeted with commendation. Simons in his *Fortune* article presents a strong case for tariff reductions in a statistical analysis showing that the added cost to the U.S. consumer on nine major commodity lines ranges from 32% to 77% because of a protective tariff. To those who argue that these tariff barriers help maintain a high level of American producers is equally bad for other producers."

As an example, he points out that assuming there was an exchange rate of $4 per pound sterling, then this would "bring about balanced payments between America and all other nations" if no American tariff existed. Since there is a tariff, payments are therefore far out of balance and to achieve balance it would be necessary to fix a lower exchange rate say $3 per pound sterling to do so. However, the catch is that "at this lower rate it would now be profitable to import many non-dutiable commodities that it would have been unprofitable to import under free trade and a $4 exchange rate." In other words, while some industries are favored with heavy import duties, all other industries which produce for export are injured.

Besides, Simons says "the uniform protection of a proper exchange rate is conducive to larger total trade and to efficient use of our national resources. Viewed internationally, such protection is less exposed to arbitrary and inopportune manipulation than is a miscellany of duties on particular imports, which duties are continuously exposed to political logrolling and pressure group demands."

On Aldrich's suggestions for cancelling intergovernmental debts remaining from World War I, repeal of the Johnson Act of 1934 (i.e. no loans by private American bankers to governments which have defaulted on their war debts) and the adoption of a "liberal and even generous policy in connection with the settlement of lend-lease obligations" there can be only approval as constructive steps which would certainly promote goodwill for the U.S.

However, when he argues that the avoidance of boom and subsequent depression is largely a matter of preventing postwar inflation he rather over-simplifies the problem. Postwar inflation should and can be avoided if some of the elementary controls now in effect are continued for a reasonable period. On the

(Continued on Page 31)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

M. A., Kapuskasing, Ont.—Yes, MALGA PORCUPINE GOLD MINES appears to hold speculative possibilities. It is estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 tons of ore have been indicated by previous diamond drilling and a large drilling program is now planned to ascertain the extent of the four zones reported to carry gold values. The sinking of a three-compartment shaft and underground work has also been recommended but this will have to await the postwar period. The grade of ore from a test run at the Buffalo Ankerite mill should run between $10 and $12, a good commercial grade, and it seems reasonable that further work should add to the present indicated tonnage. The location of the property is favorable for power and transportation.

D. S. P., London, Ont.—In connection with the imposition of a system of excess profits taxes by Brazil at the end of 1943, so far as can be learned BRAZILIAN TRACTION did not come into the range of "excess" profits last year and was not even required to accept the alternative offered by legislation of investing double the amount of the excess tax in government bonds or certificates that could be redeemed for the purchase of equipment or other expansion. What will be the result this year in respect of entering excess profits division it is too early to determine.

F.H.C, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—The situation is that a very sharp increase in gross revenue was shown by NEON PRODUCTS OF WESTERN CANADA LTD. in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944, but this was offset by increased expenses and higher taxes so that retained net income was slightly lower at $56,110 or $16.80 per share on the 6% preferred, $50 par, and 84 cents per share common as compared with $61,027 or $18.27 per share preferred and 93 cents per share common the previous year. However, in addition there was the refundable portion of excess profits taxes, which was nearly ten times greater in the latest year at $30,993 or 57 cents per share common as against $3,078 or 6 cents per share. Gross revenue shot up from $788,982 to $3,536,015 but expenses rose from $379,404 to $2,941,165 and provision for taxes, including the refundable portion, from $61,305 to $196,175. Dividends of 60 cents per share were continued on the common stock during the period. Financial position was improved in the year, a net working capital of $147,191 at April 30, 1944, replacing an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $223,907 one year before.

W. R. O., Toronto, Ont.—As you are no doubt aware, KIRKLAND GOLD RAND has been inactive for several years, but a deal has now been made with Kirkland-Hudson Bay Gold Mines by which a new company will be formed and it will provide the funds for further work. The Kirkland Gold Rand property adjoins Kirkland-Hudson Bay on the south and it is proposed to resume development when conditions permit. A new 3,000,000 share company is to be formed in which Kirkland Gold Rand

Hinde & Dauch

RELIEF from present difficult operating conditions and from the current high rates of taxation would benefit the paperboard and paper box industry of which Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada Limited is foremost in the Dominion. Under war conditions the company has to contend with government controls, supply and labor shortages, rationing and selling prices on the basis established in 1940. As the war draws to a close it is anticipated that the government controls will be relaxed and Canadian industry allowed to operate on peacetime, or more normal basis. The company has built up a very substantial net working capital position and is in a position to revert to normal operations and supply the expected demand for products in the postwar period.

Net profit for 1943 amounted to $420,313 and was equal to $1.40 per share, inclusive of $41,433 refundable portion of the excess profits tax equivalent to 14 cents a share. While this net was below that of $526,508 and $1.76 per share for 1942 (including refundable tax equivalent to 11c a share) it compares favorably with that of $427,445 and $1.42 per share for 1938, a year in which income taxes amounted to $83,000 against net income and excess profits tax (exclusive of refundable portion) of $427,182 for 1943. Surplus has increased from $1,627,394 in 1938 to $2,738,304 at the end of 1943.

The company's liquid position shows a material improvement, with net working capital of $2,023,316 at December 31, 1943, up from $1,117,820 at December 31, 1938. This improvement in net working capital was accomplished despite the redemption of all outstanding bonds, which were outstanding in an amount of $650,000 at the end of 1938. Cash of $896,967 at the end of last year was well in excess of total current liabilities of $625,779, and in addition to cash the company had investments in Dominion of Canada bonds amounting to $250,000.

Outstanding capital consists solely of 299,933 common shares of no par value on which dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of $1 per share. An initial quarterly dividend of 25c a share was paid July 1, 1928, and continued on this basis to and including the distribution January 1, 1930. No further payments were made until December, 1934, when the rate was established at 12½c per share quarterly and continued on this basis to December, 1936, when increased to 25c quarterly. The rate was again reduced to 12½c quarterly April, 1939, and increased again to 25c in December, 1941, and continued on this basis to date.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada Limited was incorporated in 1924, succeeding the original company incorporated in 1909. The company is the largest manufacturer in the Dominion of fibre shipping boxes and corrugated paper products, and the largest producer of straw paper for corrugating purposes. Plants are located at Toronto, Trenton, Ont., and Montreal, Que.

Price range and earnings price ratio 1938-1943, inclusive follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1943	16¼	14	$1.40-a	11.6	10.0	$1.00
1942	14½	9½	1.76-a	8.2	5.4	1.00
1941	12¼	8½	1.66	7.4	5.1	0.62½
1940	16	7½	1.39	11.5	5.4	0.50
1939	16	8	0.99	16.1	8.1	0.50
1938	17½	13	1.42	12.3	9.1	0.50
Average ratio 1939-1943				10.7	7.0	
Approximate current average				12.1		
Approximate current yield				5.9%		

a—Includes 14c. per share refundable tax 1943 and 11c. a share 1912.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 420,313-x	$ 526,508-x	$ 496,599	$ 416,989	$ 298,210	$ 427,445
Surplus	2,738,304	2,621,391	2,391,577	2,079,434	1,772,949	1,627,394
Current Assets	2,649,095	2,463,113	2,583,031	1,939,305	1,409,751	1,315,960
Current Liabilities	625,779	525,146	836,936	453,695	157,311	198,140
Net Working Capital	2,023,316	1,937,967	1,746,095	1,485,610	1,252,440	1,117,820
Cash	896,967	571,594	789,414	281,726	54,904	277,975
Investments	250,000	249,875	169,525	166,681	100,000	142,000
Funded Debt	—	200,000	300,000	450,000	550,000	650,000

x—Includes $41,433 refundable portion excess profits tax 1943 and $32,322 1942.

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

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Mortgage Corporation
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Assets Exceed $61,000,000

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending Sept. 30th, 1944, payable Oct. 16th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that The Eagle Fire Company of New York has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C.979 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

E. M. WHITLEY,
Chief Agent for Canada.

Toronto, August 8th, 1944.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on the 1st December 1944 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th October 1944. Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will be subject to deduction of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In the case of shares in the form of share warrants to bearer, the above dividend is represented by coupon No. 74. As most of the share warrants to bearer of the Company have been held in Continental Europe (chiefly in Belgium), the Custodian of Enemy Property in Canada has ordered that no coupon detached from any share warrant to bearer of the Company shall be paid by or on behalf of the Company without reference to him. Holders of share warrants, therefore, wishing to claim their dividends should forward their coupons to the Company at its office, 25 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, or to the English Agents of the Company, Canadian & General Finance Company, Limited, 99 The Drive, Hove, Sussex, England, accompanied by the Canadian Custodian Form G (copies of which can be obtained from any Bank in Canada and from the English agents of the Company above referred to) and if the Custodian's consent is received a cheque in Canadian currency will be forwarded to the holder for the value of the coupons against cancellation thereof, subject to the deduction where applicable of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 21st day of September, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. CROMAR,
Secretary.

Note: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 231

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (fifteen cents per share) in Canadian funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1944 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th September 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd,
General Manager

Toronto 22nd September 1944

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED payable October 2nd, 1944 to Shareholders of record at close of business September 15th, 1944.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 26

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Friday, October 27th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday October 3rd, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
September 19th, 1944.

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on November 15, 1944, to shareholders of record at close of business October 16, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1944.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-two (22c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, payable November 25, to shareholders of record October 25, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 25, 1944.

will receive 1,000,000 which presumably will be retained as a potential asset. A like number will go to Kirkland-Hudson Bay for its development undertaking and the latter company will purchase 150,000 shares for $20,000 and receive an option on 850,000 shares which should provide sufficient funds for the development of the property. The claims of the two companies form a belt from north to south across the Kirkland-Larder Lake break and are considered to have good mine-making possibilities.

T.D.B., Burlington, Ont. — CONWEST EXPLORATION CO. which operates as an exploration, development and holding organization, has extensive properties in the Yellowknife gold camp, including the N'Kana group of 24 claims situated in the centre of the area and on which diamond drilling is now proceeding. This group is directly joined on the south by the Con and Rycon properties of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. Properties are also held in the Gordon Bay area of the Northwest Territories and it has a wholly owned subsidiary, the Willow Creed Mine, whose operations in Alaska were suspended owing to adverse labor and supply conditions brought about by the war. Interests are also held in other properties. The company has excellent management and is well fortified with funds. The taking up of all rights and options will leave 500,000 shares in the treasury and approximately $900,000 cash.

M.G.H., Saskatoon, Sask — The dividend of 20 cents per common share to be paid Nov. 1 (to shareholders of record Oct. 10) by MERCURY MILLS LTD. will be the first ever paid on the company's common stock. Prior to the 1939 reorganization, dividends were paid on the old 6% preferred from 1928 to 1930 but none were ever paid on the old common. For the year 1943 the company had net earnings of $1.27 on the common stock. In the current year the 5% first mortgage bonds were refunded by a new issue of 3%, 3½ and 4% first mortgage bonds which will result in a substantial saving in interest charges. This initial dividend declaration places the common stock on an annual basis of 80 cents a share, which is well within the company's ability to pay on the basis of current and 1943 earnings and the big improvement in financial position in recent years.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

If Dewey Is Elected

BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

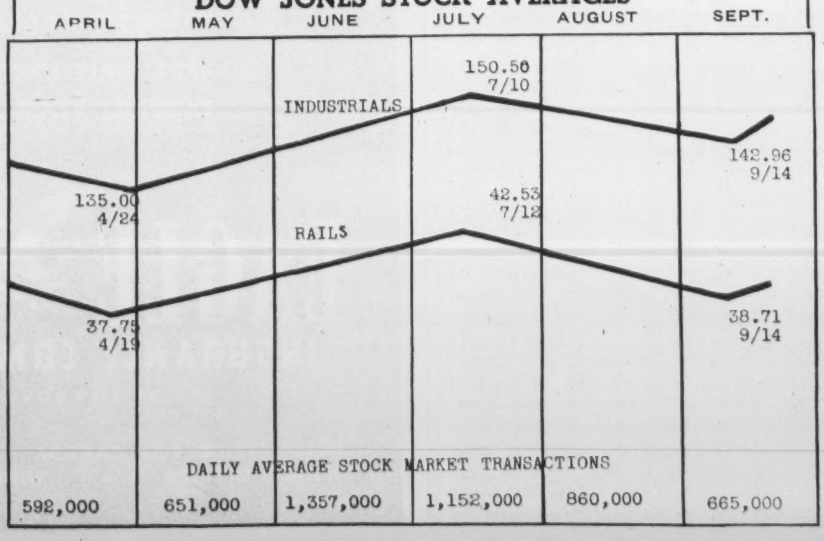
THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND OR SHORT TERM TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the late July 1944 high points of 150.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 42.53 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

During early September the stock market, as reflected by the two Dow-Jones averages, sold decisively below its support points Industrials 144.90, Rails 40.70 established in early August. These downside penetrations, coming after the July peaks and following a late August rally which failed to better the July peaks, represented the usual zigzag pattern in the minor trend by which a reversal in the intermediate trend is signalled. Considering the length of the primary upward move from April 1942 to July 1944, namely, twenty-seven months, plus the extent or price amplitude of said advance, the question can also be raised as to whether the intermediate downturn signalled in early September does not also suggest the primary trend as being in process of reversal to a downward direction. We believe this assumption tenable unless and until both averages display ability to sell decisively above their July 1944 peaks.

News developments vary. On the favorable side, so far as market sentiment is concerned, is a growing optimism as concerns the Republican candidate Mr. Dewey's chances at the coming American Presidential election. This optimism grows out of trends in recent public polls, out of the defection of certain Negro and also labor leaders to the Dewey side, plus the recent Maine elections. Maine polled a 70% Republican vote. In the past the Republican presidential candidate has been successful when Maine voted 65% or more Republican. There is no evidence of public assurance, as yet, that Mr. Dewey will be elected, but the above events have created some better feeling in Wall Street as to politics. On the adverse side is the knowledge of the financial, industrial, and international political problems that will follow on war's end in Europe. We have treated these in more detail in other Forecasts and believe the market will discount them before turning to any favorable political development in the United States.

THE U.S. BUSINESS OUTLOOK. Over the past four years the dominant influence on business in the United States has been the heavy outpouring of government funds for military purposes. Under stimulus of this demand the U.S. national income has been pushed up to an annual rate of $158 billion, compared with $71 billion for 1937, the peak year of the 'thirties; $83 billion for 1929, the peak year of the 'twenties. The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production stands currently at around 233, compared with an average of 100 for the period 1935-1939. While the peak of the war production effort appears to have been passed, activity will, nevertheless, remain high until termination of the war in Europe, when war production will probably be cut 70%, to be followed by further reduction when the Japanese are defeated. Assuming end of the European war during October, end of the Japanese war within a year following, it is tentatively estimated that the national income, as of the fourth quarter of 1945, will be down to around $110 billion; industrial production, on the basis of the Federal Reserve index, down to 145/150. In summary, cessation of the war effort calls for a marked drop in our current rate of industrial activity, but a lesser decline in corporate earnings due to effects of the "carry back" features of the excess profits tax law.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

2ND OCTOBER 1944

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

7th September 1944.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1944, payable October 1st, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1944.

By order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
June 29th, 1944.

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HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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ABOUT INSURANCE

What Buyers Expect of Agents Who Handle Their Insurance Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

Nowadays in a business of any size it is practically impossible for a top executive to deal effectively with current merchandising or manufacturing problems and at the same time be familiar with the various risks involved in the business and the insurance cover required to afford proper protection.

Accordingly, the handling of the insurance requirements of business firms and other large property owners is usually turned over to agents or brokers; and the importance from the financial standpoint of selecting such representatives on the basis of competence and trustworthiness alone is often overlooked.

SOME buyers of insurance in large amounts are of opinion that they should be able to deal direct with the insurance companies instead of through agents and that they should be able to buy at what they call wholesale prices rather than at retail rates. But insurance buyers in general, though not seeking any direct connection with the insurance companies or any special rate concessions, do want to deal with competent representatives who know how to meet their needs for insurance protection to the best advantage.

They should accordingly make their selection of an agency firm to handle their insurance on the basis of its dependability, its progressiveness in keeping up with all changes in the way of broader cover and rate reductions, and its co-operativeness in looking after the interests of insurance buyers as though they were its own. Such an agency recognizes that it is its duty to secure the best possible terms for the buyers regardless of the effect on the amount of its commission.

Where an agency firm has among its principals some person or persons technically trained and experienced in underwriting and inspection work, it will be able to render valuable assistance to the buyer not only in drawing up a form or policy wording to meet his individual requirements but also in determining the safest method of any new construction contemplated, or any alterations in buildings, as well as the best method of control of existing or new hazards.

However, where there is any evidence of sharp practice in an agency firm's dealings with its customers, the insurance companies or their regulating bodies, the insurance buyer will be well advised to steer clear of it, as it is a definite indication that his interests will also be disregarded. Nor is it always the agency firm doing the largest amount of business which furnishes its customers with the most efficient service. What should count with the buyer is the firm's knowledge of insurance principles and practice, its honesty of purpose, and its technical ability to ascertain and supply what the buyer needs to give him adequate protection at reasonable cost.

It is realized by the conscientious agency firm that no one individual or business establishment needs every type of coverage available, and that it will ultimately work to the detriment of the firm's interests if it takes advantage of a prospect's ignorance by selling him insurance of a type or to an amount which is not an economically sound purchase.

Experience amply proves that insurance is one thing that should be bought and sold on its merits, and that sentimental considerations, friendships, relationships, or reciprocal trading should not be the governing factor, as heavy losses have been suffered by relying upon insurance placed on such a basis. In one case an agent had been given full charge of the affairs of a relative, but did not obtain the most suitable type of protection, with the result that the insurance bill of the relative was $30,000 per annum more than was necessary.

Confidence Shaken

Then there was the case cited some time ago in which a business man who had to pay a claim for damages for injuries because his public liability policy did not cover such a claim, and who then asked his agent to obtain a policy for him which would afford protection against such a claim in the future, only to find out years later that it was of no value for such a purpose. In another case, a firm which had two plants in the same territory and carried a large amount of insurance on each plant, found when its insurance was checked by an expert that the rate on one plant was four times the rate on the other though there was not much difference in the hazards. Its confidence was shaken in the agent who placed the insurance.

It is not to be wondered at that associations of manufacturers and other business men have set up insurance committees, or that risk research bureaus have been established to study the insurance problems involved in the conduct of business undertakings. Of course, insurance companies and their representatives generally have no occasion to worry about the ultimate outcome of such moves so long as they furnish the type of protection and service needed. It simply means that the handling of the insurance of business firms will pass more and more into the hands of insurance agencies which meet these requirements.

There is no threat to the insurance business in the concerted efforts of business men to become better informed on the subject of insurance and its application to their particular undertakings. In fact, the development of insurance education from a practical standpoint should be encouraged among buyers as well as agents and also among all those interested in the protection of the public against insurable hazards.

Co-operation Required

Common understanding is now more necessary than ever, and it requires a closer relationship between those who purchase insurance and those who sell it. Self-interest, which is constantly blocking progress in this direction, needs to give way to co-operative efforts. Establishment of general confidence in the business and the removal of prejudice which still exists in certain quarters is a pressing need, as has often been pointed out.

It has been aptly said that this requires the co-operation of all interested parties—the insurance buyers, the underwriters, the agents and the company administrators. Each group has heretofore mostly pursued its own way, and there has been little or no co-ordination of effort to make insurance available in its most practical and useful form. Buyers of insurance do not always recognize that they have an interest in the problems of the companies and their agents. Unless they collaborate in solving these problems, the business is not likely to be stabilized to the point where maximum use is made of the protection of insurance.

There is no doubt that many buyers of insurance, with their experience in the practical application of insurance to modern business problems, could be of material assistance in overcoming the obstacles which stand in the way of a much more extensive use of insurance by business men and the public generally.

One of the handicaps which the business has to face at present should not be overlooked. It is the belief of a goodly number of buyers that the insurance companies are rich corporations with an inexhaustible supply of funds which they should be able to tap to a generous extent whenever they have a claim, regardless of the coverage afforded by their policies or the amount of the loss sustained. Payment of claims on such a basis would raise the rates generally to a prohibitive height and would be wholly contrary to the public interest—a fact which must be made more widely known than it is at present, if this handicap is to be removed from the business.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance

Is the company known as the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company an entirely Canadian institution, and is it safe to insure with it for fire insurance?

—J. L. F., Windsor, Ont.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, is an entirely Canadian institution and is one of Canada's leading insurance companies. It occupies a strong business and financial position, and is safe to ensure with. All claims are readily collectable. It has been in business since 1887. At the end of 1943 its total assets, according to Government figures, were $3,645,593, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $1,713,298, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $1,932,295. As the paid up capital amounted to $1,005,300, there was a net surplus of $926,995 over capital, premium reserves, contingency reserves and all liabilities.

Editor, About Insurance:

I am interested in the Family Group Hospital Plan of the Continental Casualty Company, Federal Bldg., Toronto. Does it apply to all hospitals? Is the company safe to do business with, and how about collecting in case of a claim. I have no life insurance, but this type of protection appeals to me.

—B. R. M., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Continental Casualty Company, with principal office at Chicago and Canadian head office in Federal Bldg., Toronto, was incorporated in 1897 and has been doing business in Canada since 1917. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with. Under its Family Group Hospital Plan the insured has the choice of any hospital. At the end of 1943 the total assets of the company in Canada were $1,413,240, while the total liabilities in this country amounted to $833,427, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $579,813.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Red Lake Field in Forefront of Postwar Mining Development

By JOHN M. GRANT

NEW interest is centring in the Red Lake area of Ontario, in common with many mining districts across the Dominion, where ore news of importance has been reported this season. It was less than two decades ago that the name Red Lake was blazoned across the whole of the North American continent, since which time it has enjoyed many ups and downs. However, with a productive record of over $41,000,000 to its credit this outlying gold camp, in view of renewed attention, gives indications of being well to the forefront of expansion of gold mining when the war is won.

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Three of the five producers which the area now boasts are earmarked for expansion when conditions return to normal and diamond drills are exploring many other chances. No logical reason exists to believe the productive geological formations of Red Lake are necessarily confined to the present producers and early in the year Dr. H. C. Horwood, district provincial geologist for northwestern Ontario, expressed the opinion that there are still good prospecting possibilities in the Red Lake area existing on unstaked ground, as well as on ground held for some years. While believing there is a good possibility of finding more orebodies he does not, however, expect they will be found without much work.

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Responding to new development in a highly favorable manner and emphasizing the camp's growing importance are the outstanding producers. Madsen, Cochenour Willans and McKenzie, have ore positions which warrant increases in the rate of production when adequate manpower is again available. At Cochenour Willans the development program which was undertaken last spring is meeting with much encouragement. To the south of the main crosscut which connects the No. 1 shaft with the new Kelson opening a new orebody has been encountered on the 375-foot level in territory previously unexplored. This orebody has the appearance of being the largest and one of the richest in the mine, and opens up chances for an entirely new ore zone south of anything previously known. For over 90 feet the crosscut encountered ore averaging better than $22 per ton with the length still to be determined. The walls and back of the crosscut are reported freely sprinkled with visible gold. Good results are also being experienced in the No. 1 shaft area from the limited development possible.

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The excellent results at McKenzie being obtained on the 1,250-foot level, present deepest horizon, are suggestive of a large tonnage in the northeast section of the mine. Work so far indicates that this may be the best level of the northeast ore structure. Recent developments have resulted in preparations for deeper work and an inclined winze is to be sunk, to provide four new levels, which will go to a vertical depth of 1,650 feet, being collared at the 1,250 foot floor, and the new levels will be at 100 foot intervals. Approximately 300 feet of the northeast ore structure has been opened in drifting on the 1,250-foot level and results compare with or even exceed those obtained on the horizon above.

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Out in British Columbia the labor situation is also serious despite the raise in priority from "D" to "B". The underground crew at the Pioneer Mine is the lowest since the mine joined the major producers. Although the mill is capable of treating 400 tons of ore daily, operations have been reduced to approximately 40 tons a day. The reduction in development work is slowing up the opening of the "27" vein which is expected to add materially to ore reserves.

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Average daily figures of gold production in the month of July for Ontario were the lowest for ten years or more. Tonnage treated and value of output were down 50 per cent from the peak months of 1940-41. For the month, tonnage and value of output was slightly higher than in June. Total production for July was $5,257,978, as compared with $5,218,127, in the 30-day month of June. The alltime high record was $10,511,958, established in December, 1940.

•

Rhyolite Rouyn Mines is selling its property holdings adjoining Waite Amulet on the west, for 1,000,000 shares in a new 5,000,000 share corporation. The new company, formed under the name of West Amulet Mines, will hold in all 51 claims. Funds for development are to be provided by certain associated companies of Ventures Limited, including Beattie Gold. Claims held by Rhyolite in the Sudbury district are not included in the deal.

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Bretton Woods Plan

(*Continued from Page 27*)

other hand, more and more economists, such as Dr. Julius Hirsch who writes for *Barron's Weekly*, are seriously worried about the possibilities of deflation within a few years after the war. His argument is that the productive capacity of US. industry is now so great, its efficiency so improved and the potential postwar labor force so increased that by 1947 the U.S. will be facing a serious problem of millions of unemployed. Such a condition would undoubtedly be reflected in our Canadian economy.

How such a situation can be avoided, if it can, is a task which will test the ingenuity and resourcefulness of both business and government alike. It is reasonably certain that plans for world reconstruction such as those proposed by Aldrich will not solve the problem, nor will any other which limits itself to the key-country approach and does not recognize that the problem has to be tackled on a world scale.

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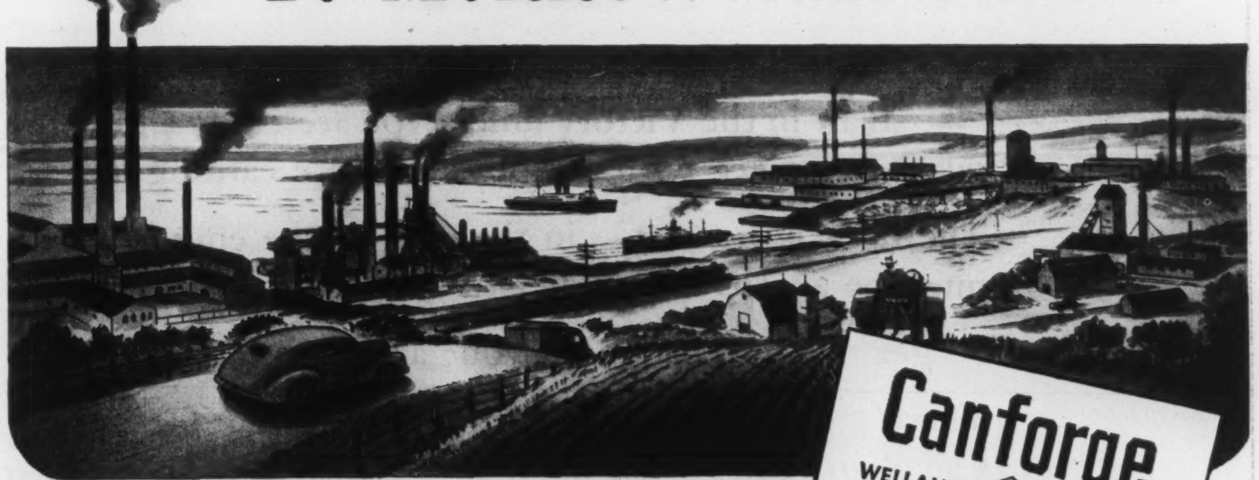

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